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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Segroves et al.**

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(54) **ELECTRONICS CABINET**

(56) **References Cited**

(71) Applicant: **Panduit Corp.**, Tinley Park, IL (US)

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(72) Inventors: **Roger D. Segroves**, Lockport, IL (US);  
**Rey Bravo**, Manhattan, IL (US); **Alex C.**  
**Brouwer**, New Lenox, IL (US)

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(73) Assignee: **Panduit Corp.**, Tinley Park, IL (US)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/483,495**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 11, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0002006 A1 Jan. 1, 2015

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**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/922,777, filed on Jun. 20, 2013, now Pat. No. 8,901,418.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/663,898, filed on Jun. 25, 2012.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**H05K 7/14** (2006.01)  
**H05K 5/02** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H05K 7/1491** (2013.01); **H05K 5/0247**  
(2013.01); **H05K 7/1488** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC .. H05K 7/1491; H05K 7/1488; H05K 5/0247  
USPC ..... 174/50; 312/236; 211/26  
See application file for complete search history.

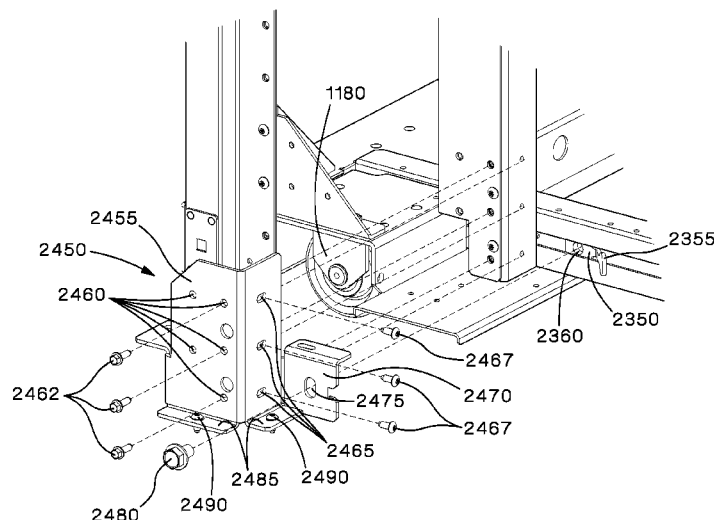
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James H. Williams

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An electronics cabinet having a cabinet frame, a front equipment rail, and a structural air dam. The cabinet frame includes a first pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of top side-to-side beams to form a top frame, a second pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of bottom side-to-side beams to form a bottom frame, and a plurality of vertical post connected to the top frame and the bottom frame. The front equipment rail is removably connected to one of the first pair of front-to-back beams and to one of the second pair of front-to-back beams. The structural air dam is connected to the front equipment rail and to one of the plurality of vertical posts.

**38 Claims, 82 Drawing Sheets**



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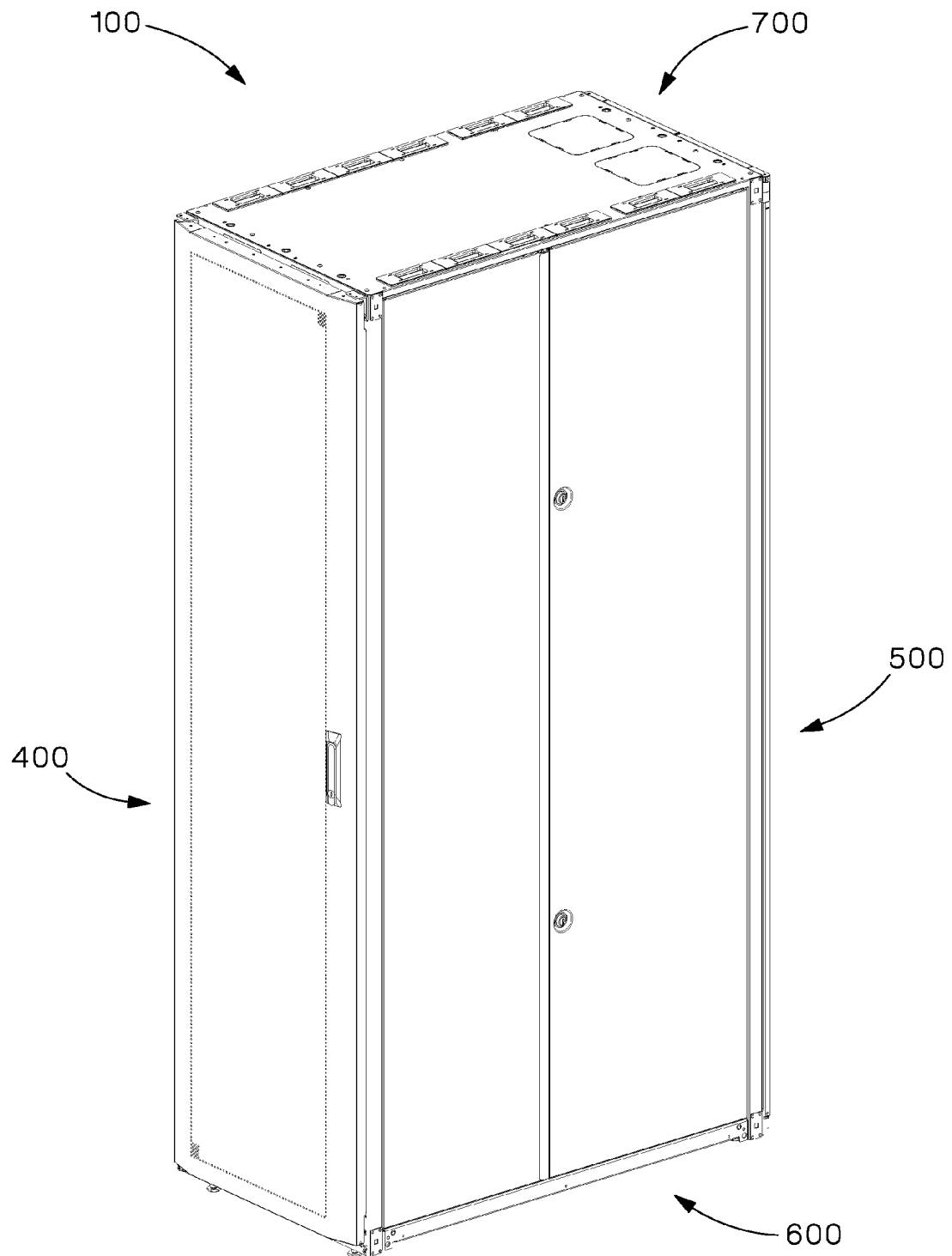


FIG.1

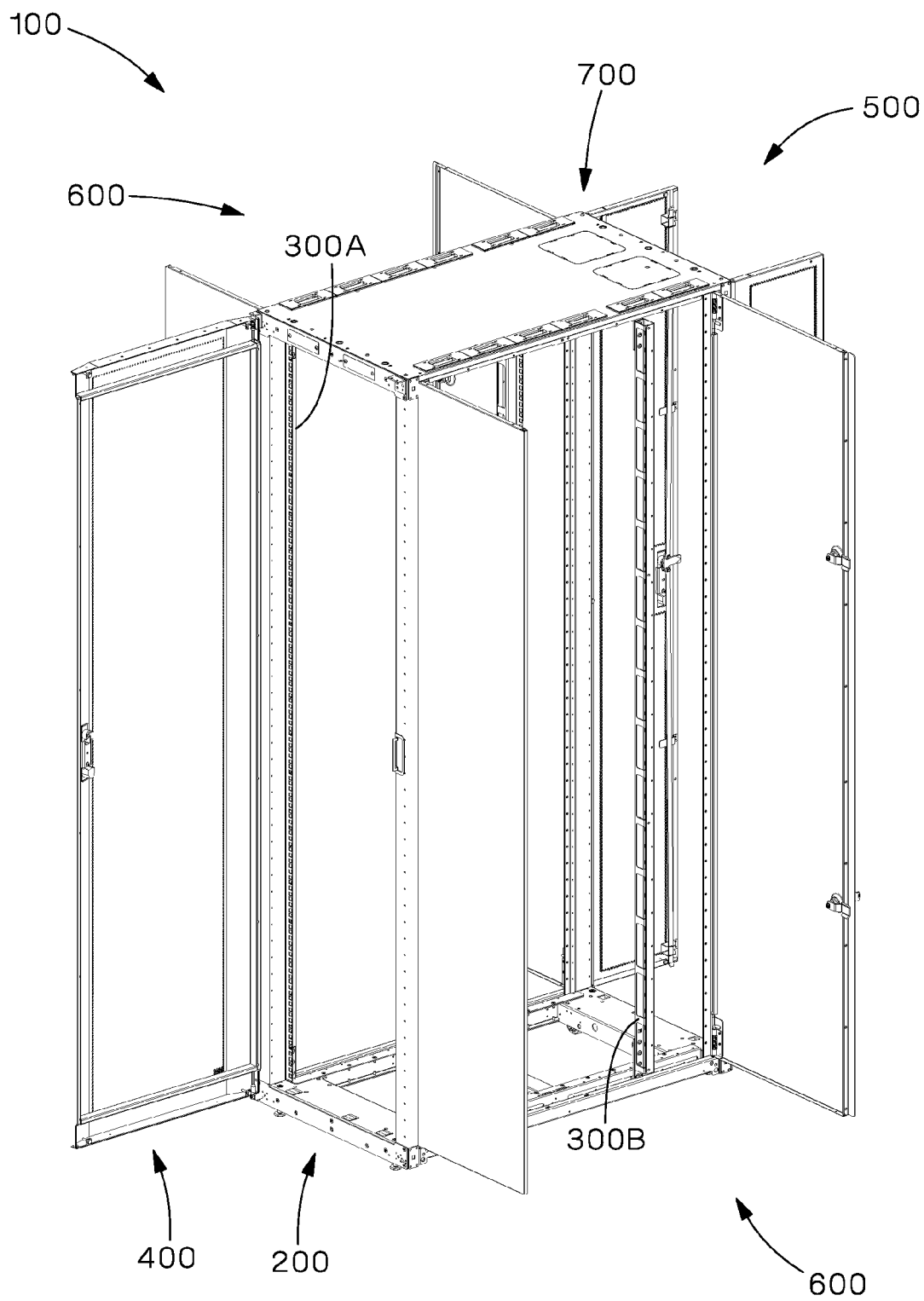
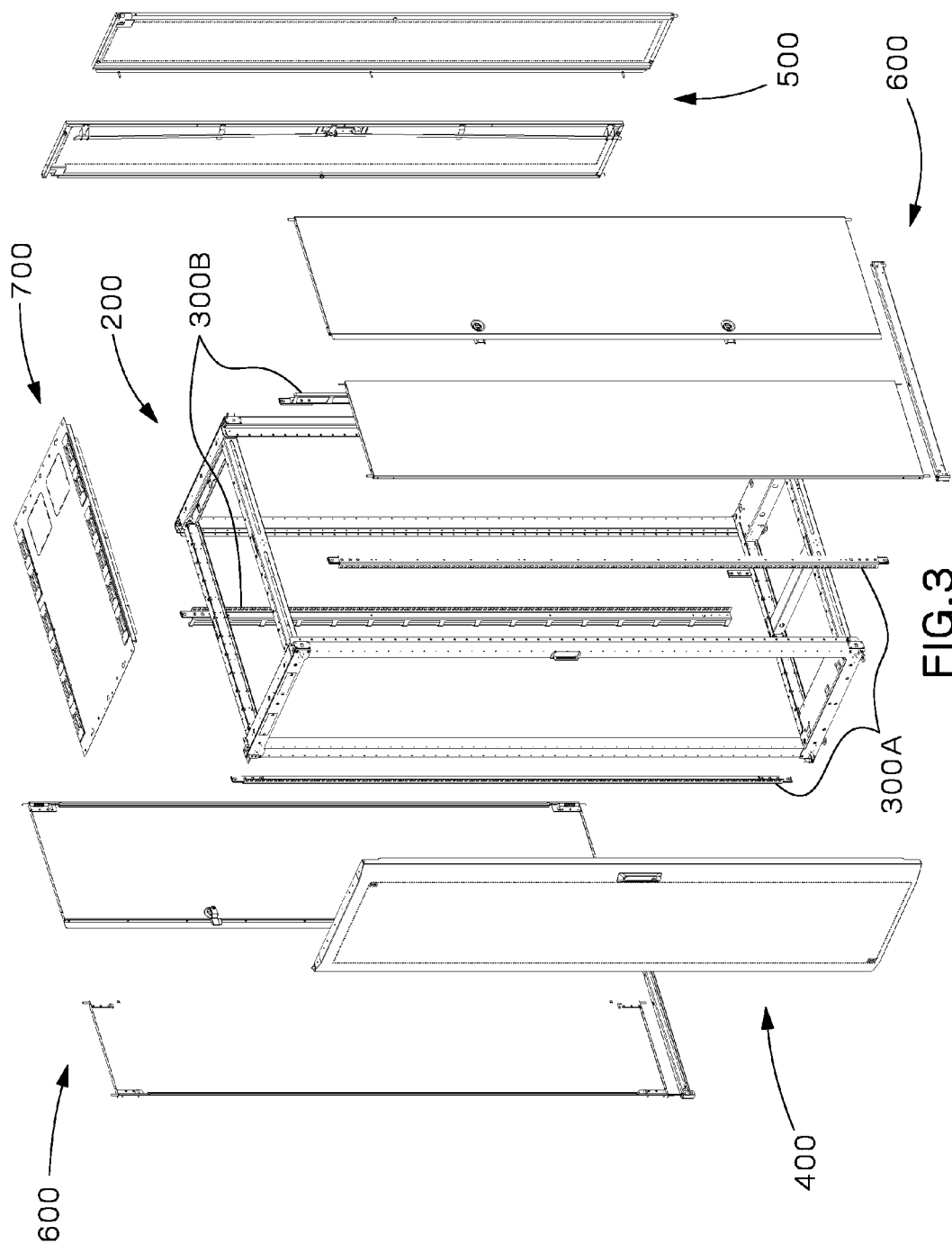


FIG.2



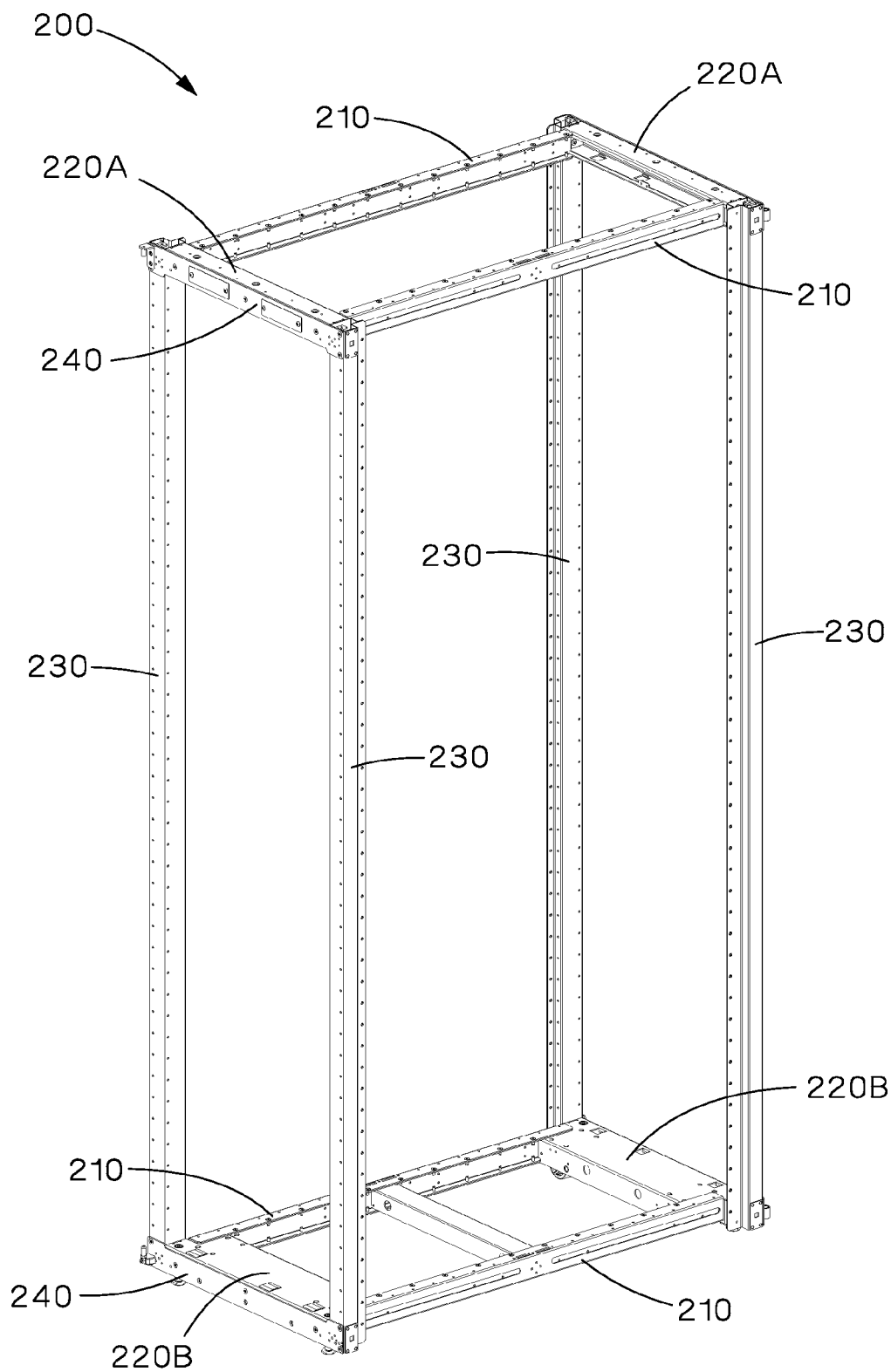


FIG. 4

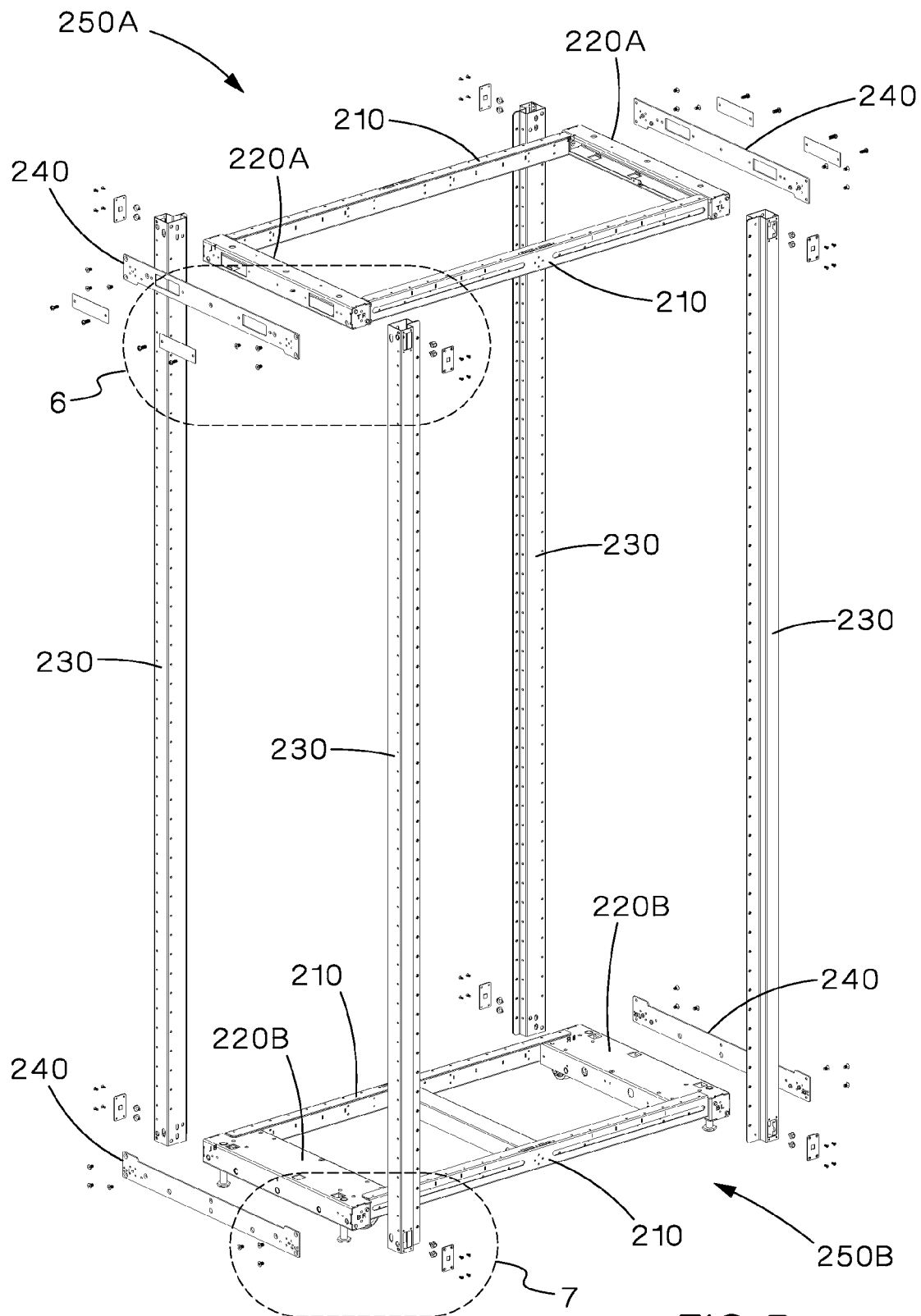


FIG.5

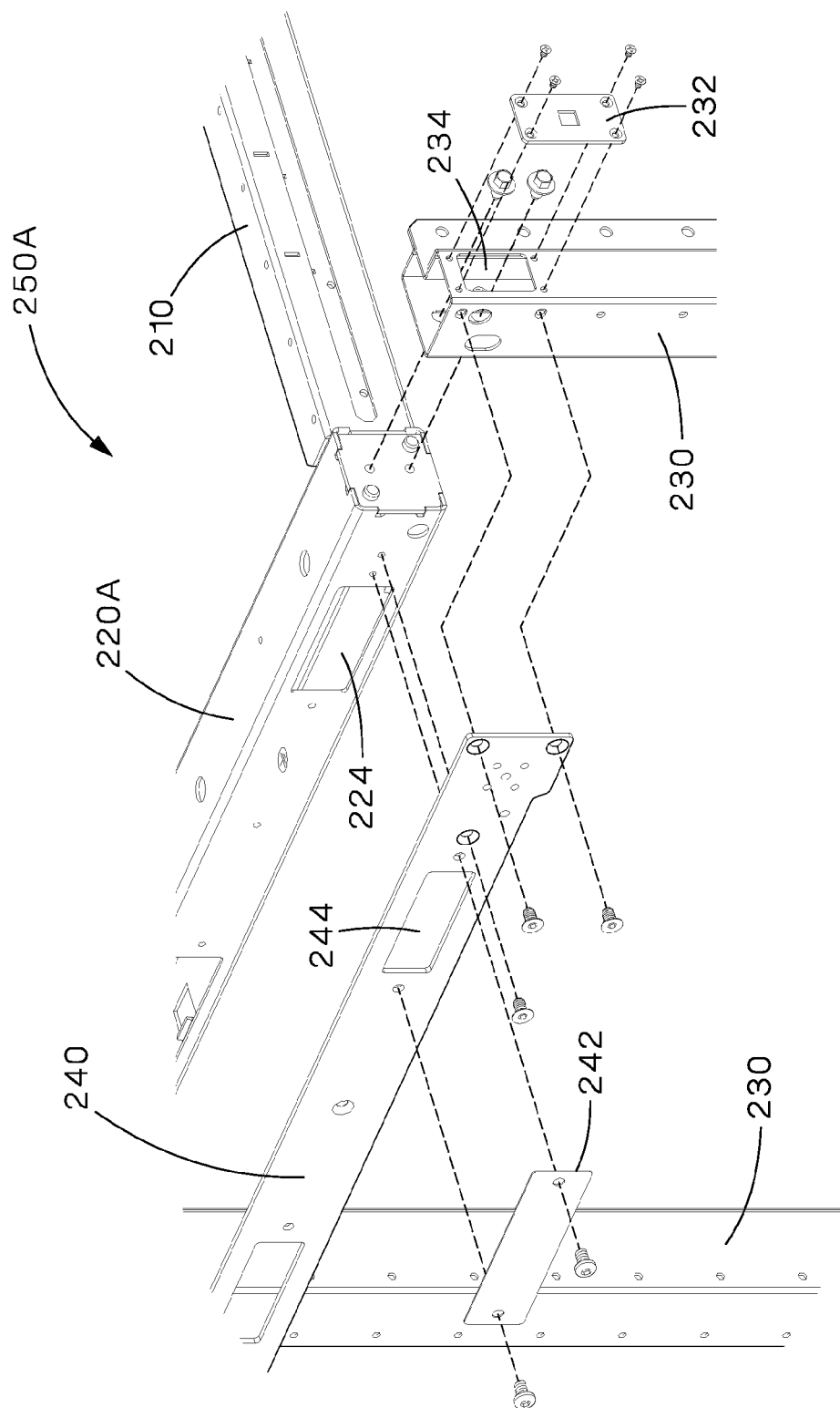


FIG. 6



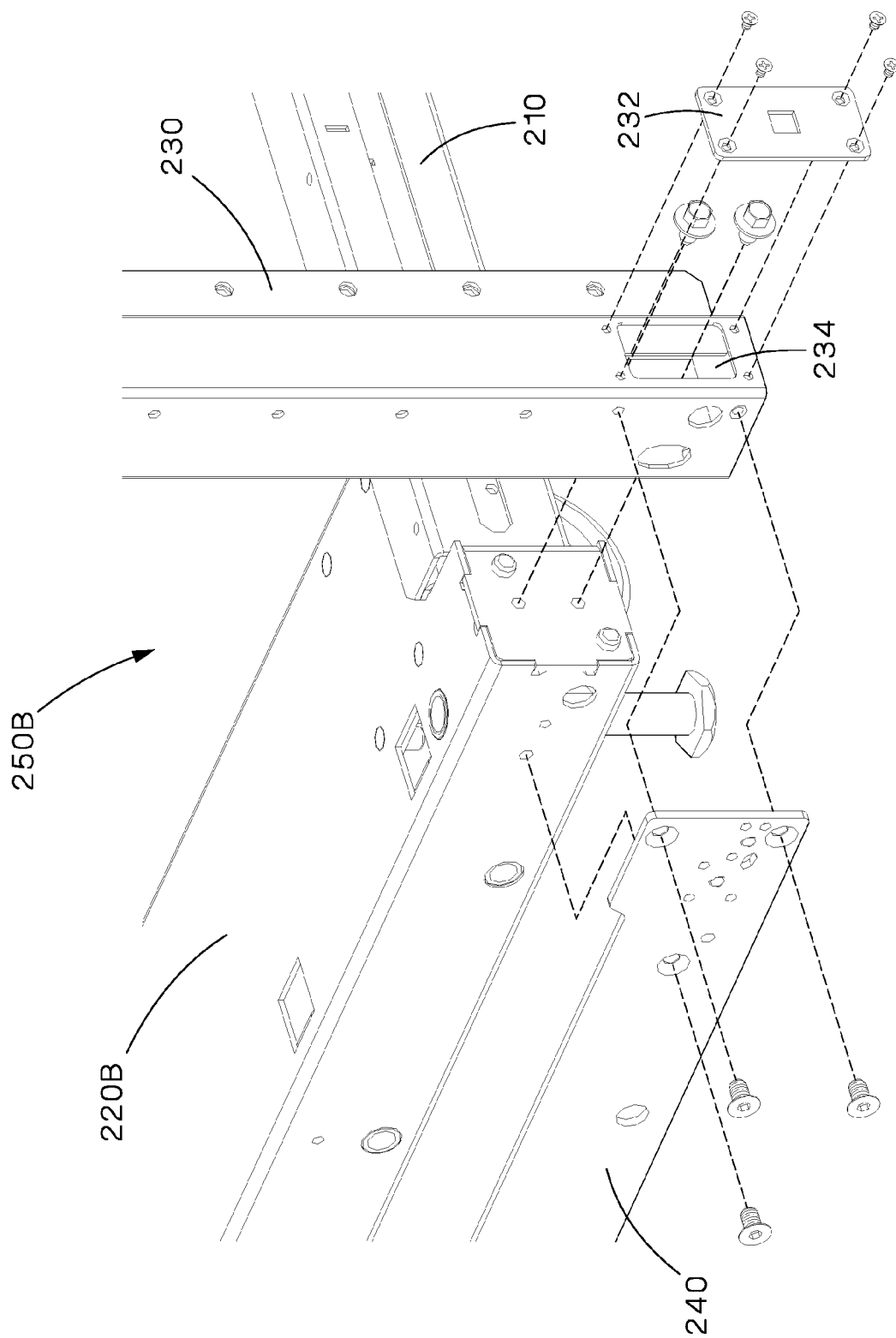


FIG. 7

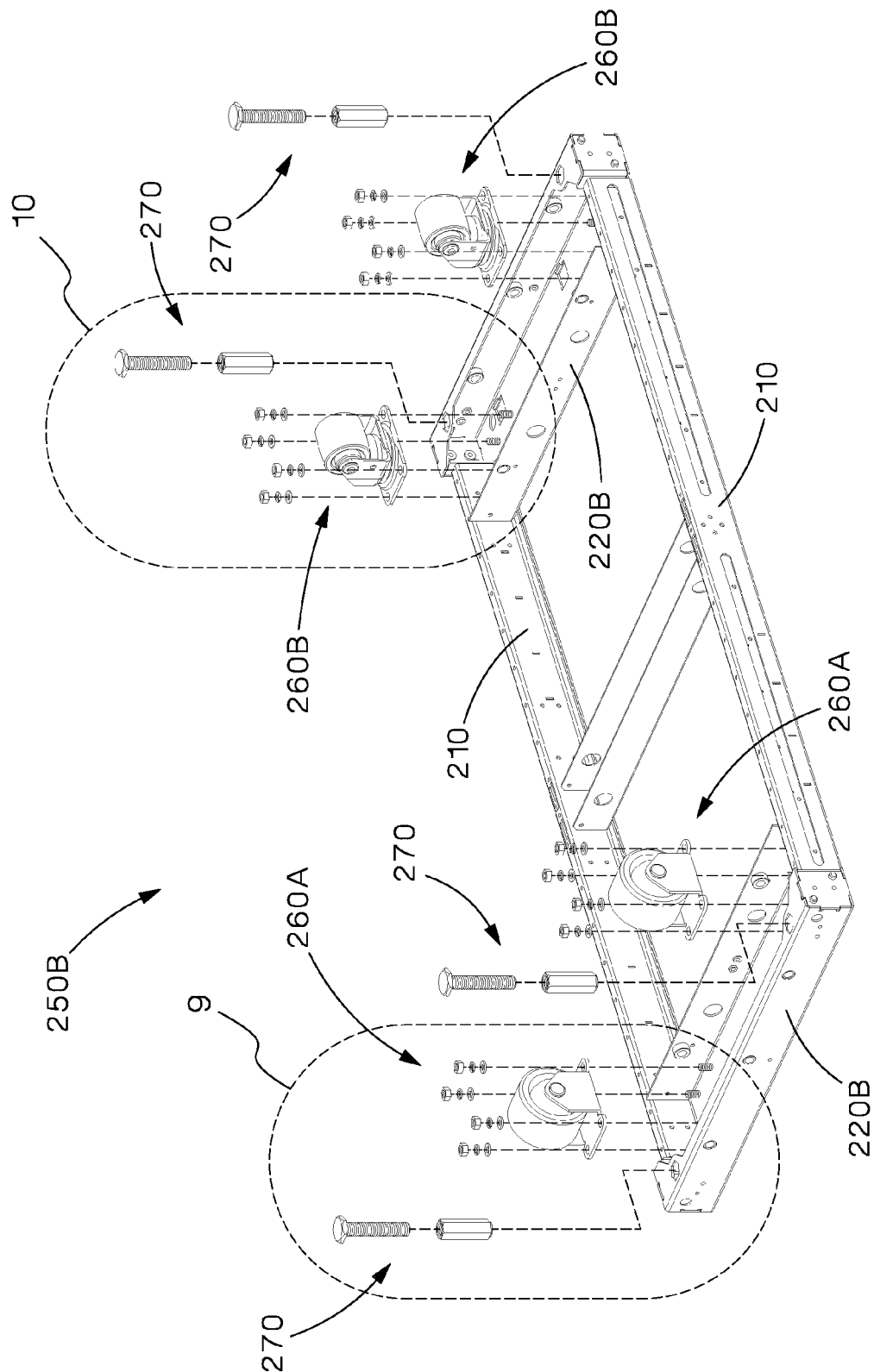


FIG. 8

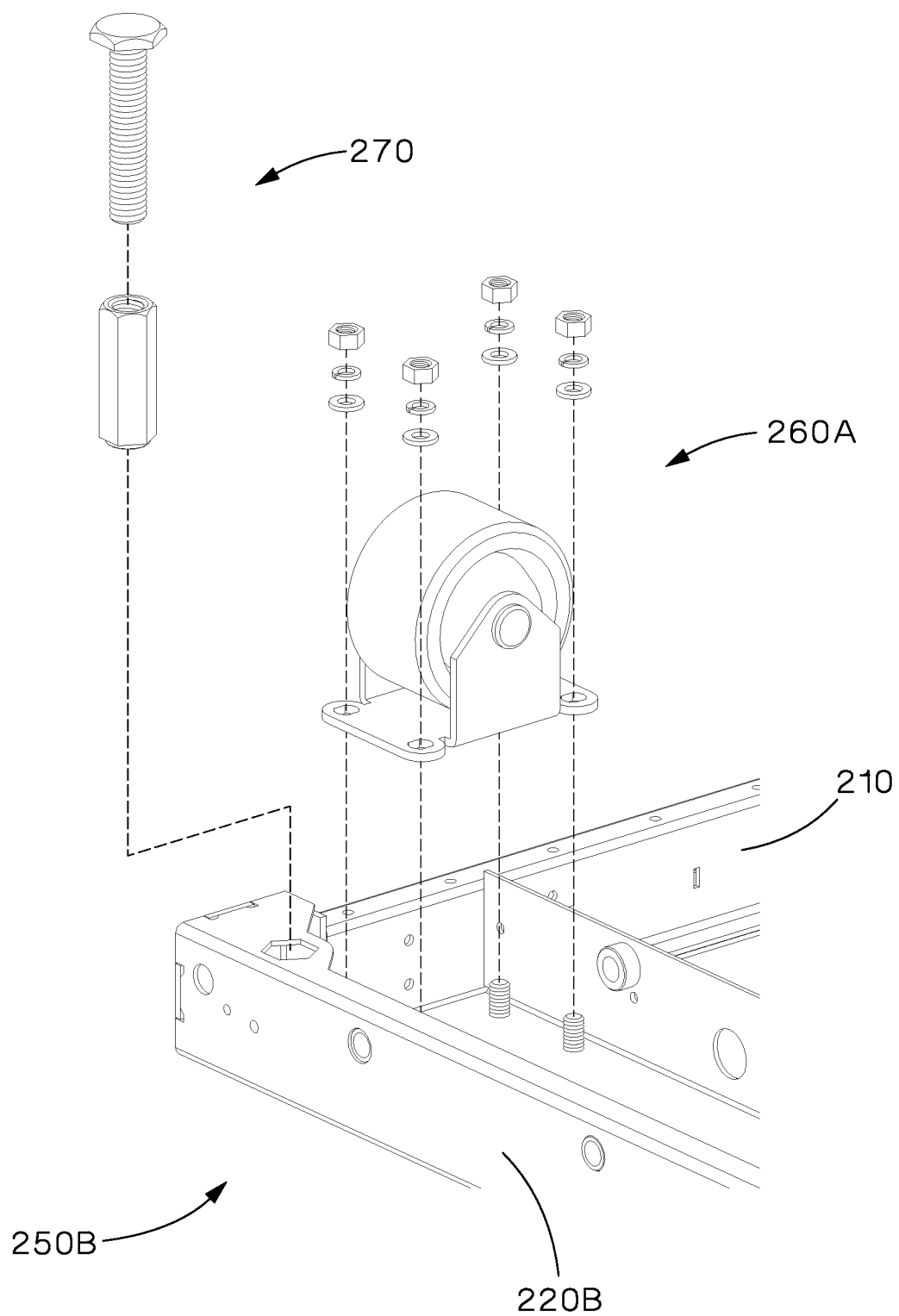


FIG.9



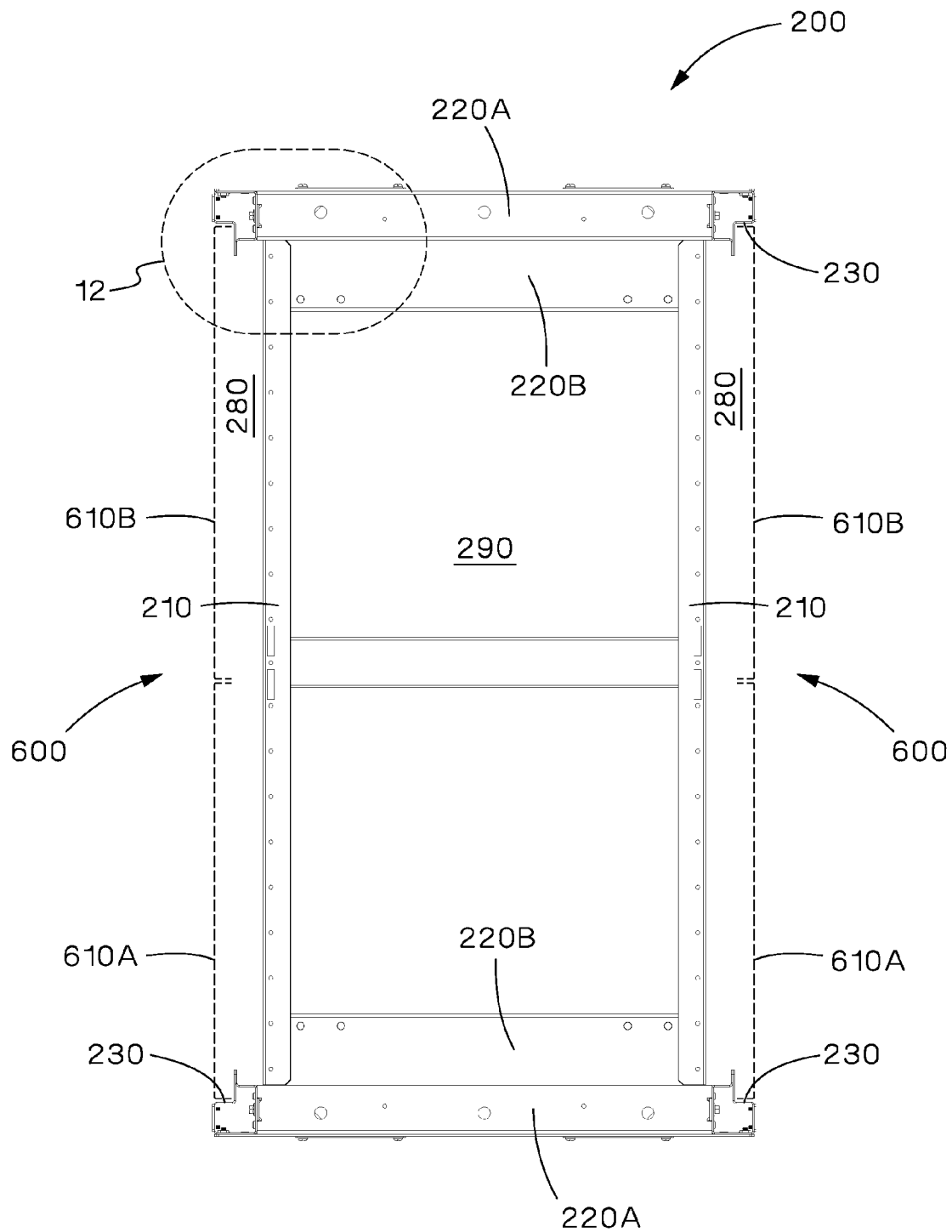


FIG.11

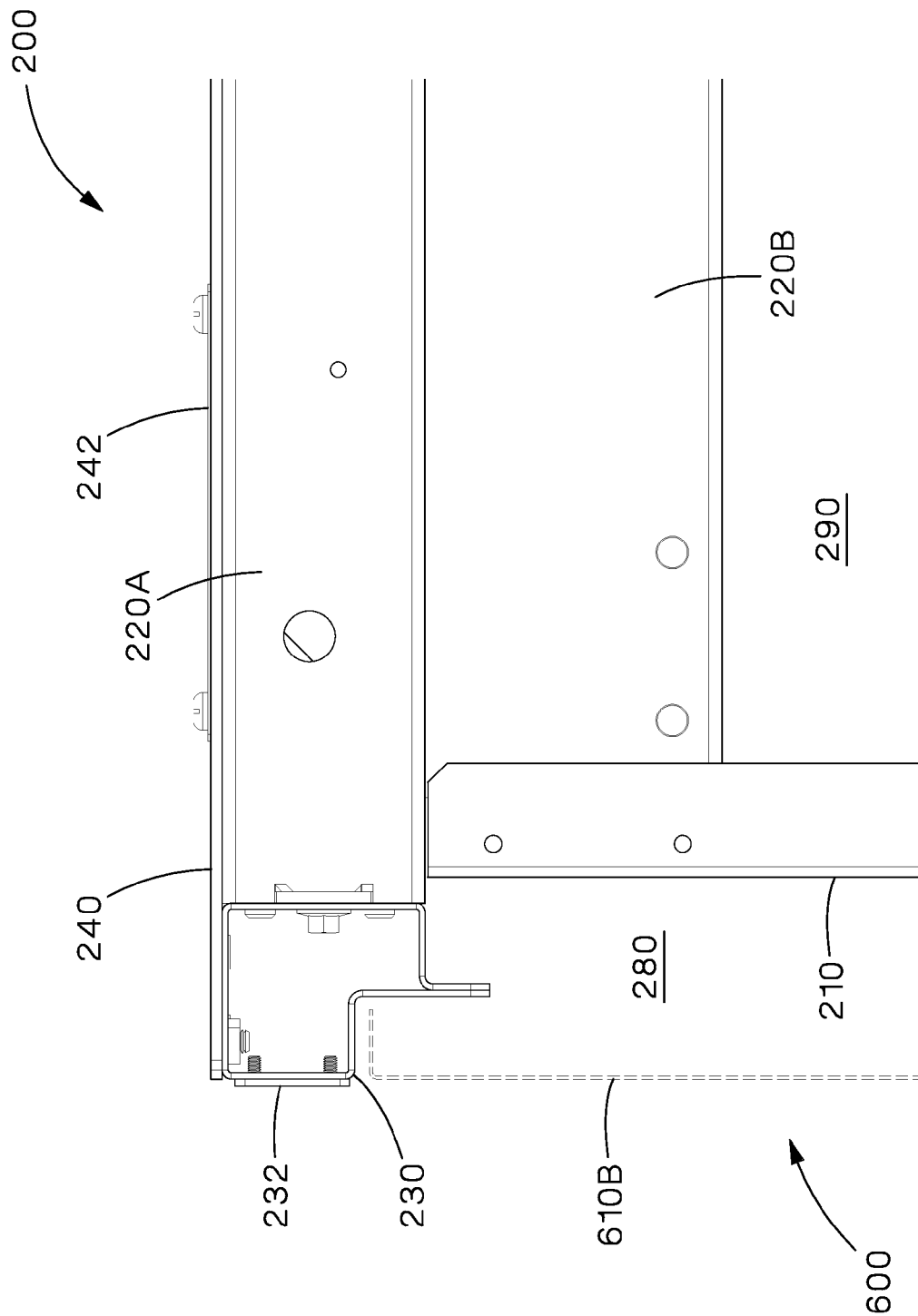


FIG.12

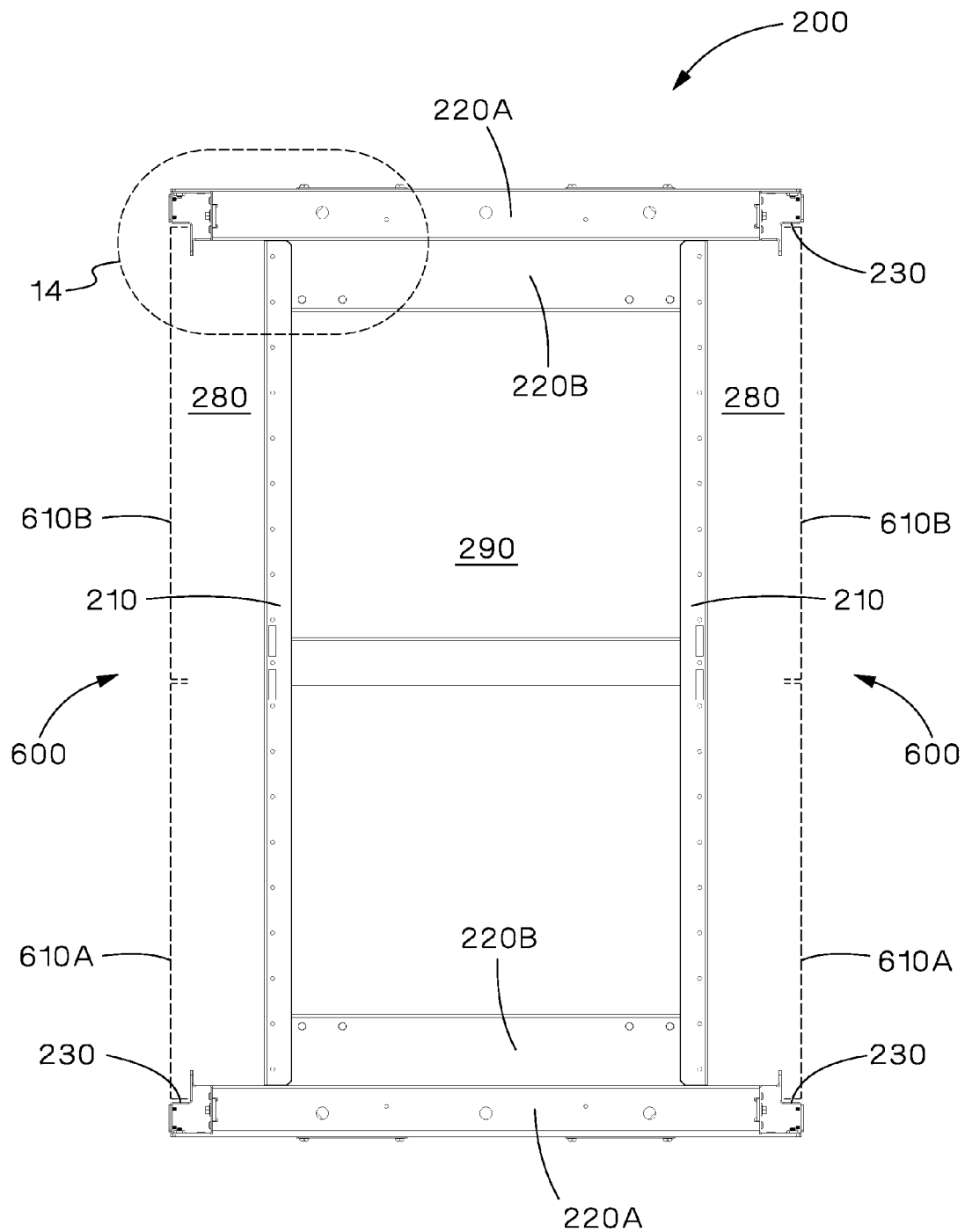


FIG.13

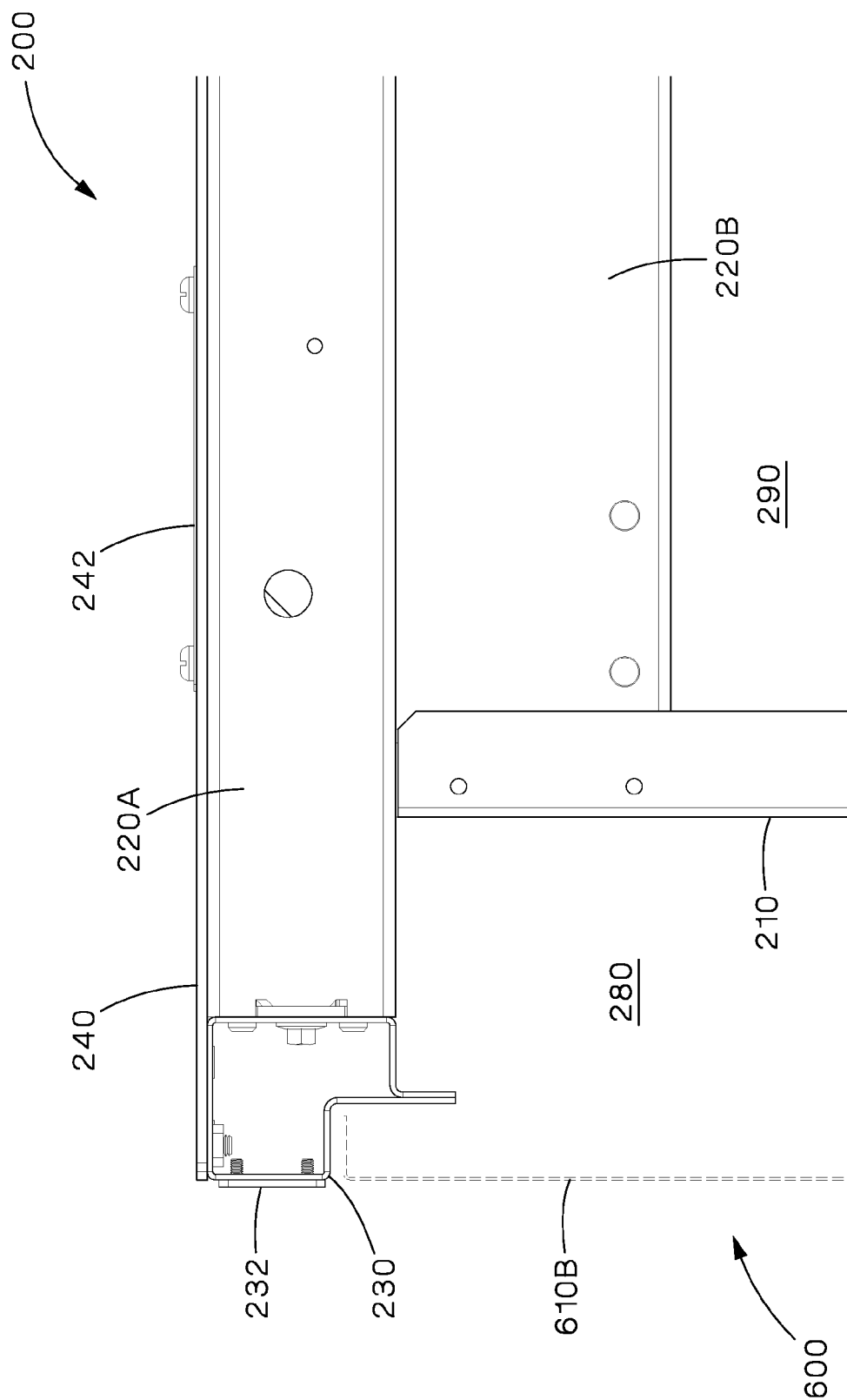


FIG. 14



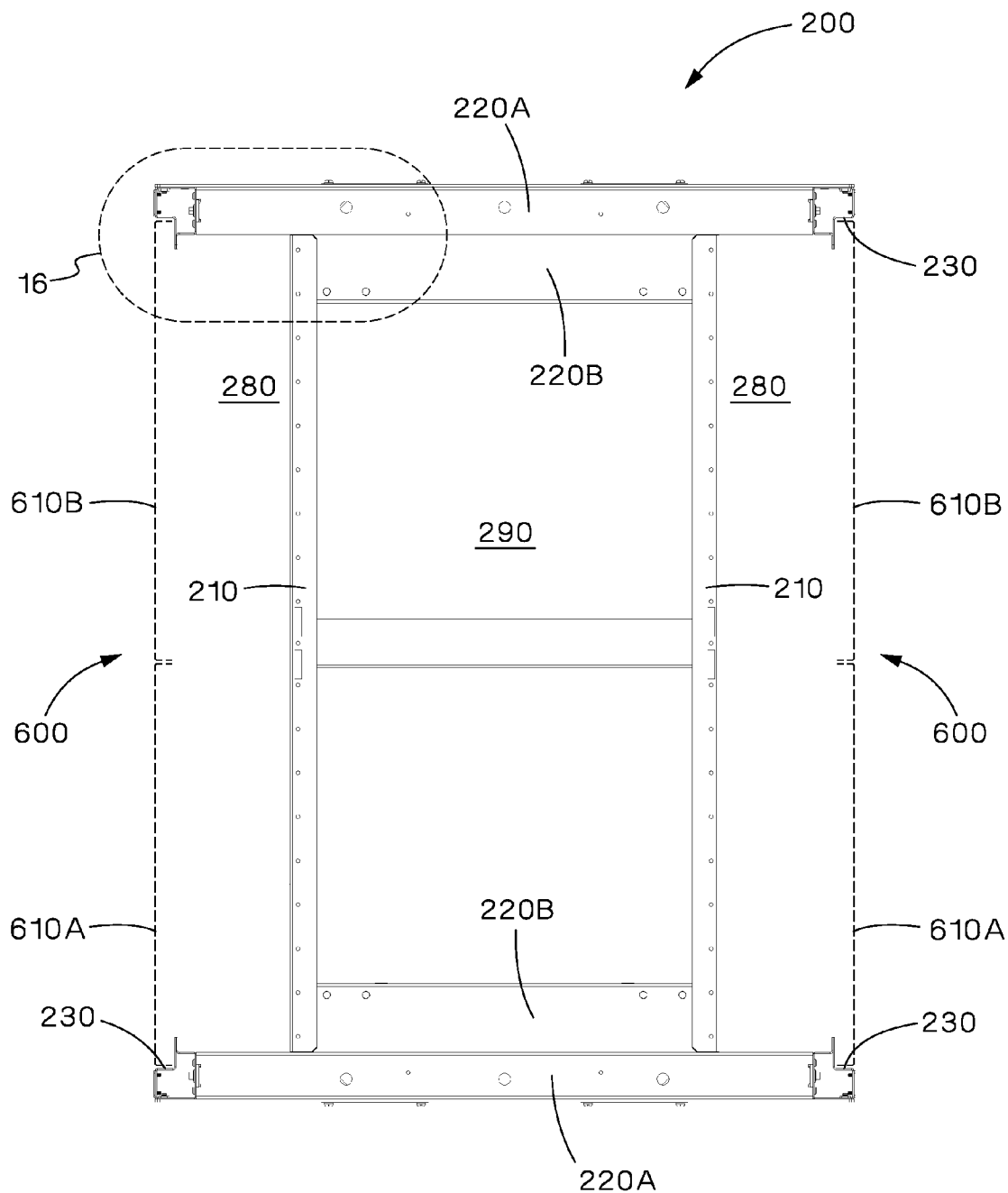


FIG.15

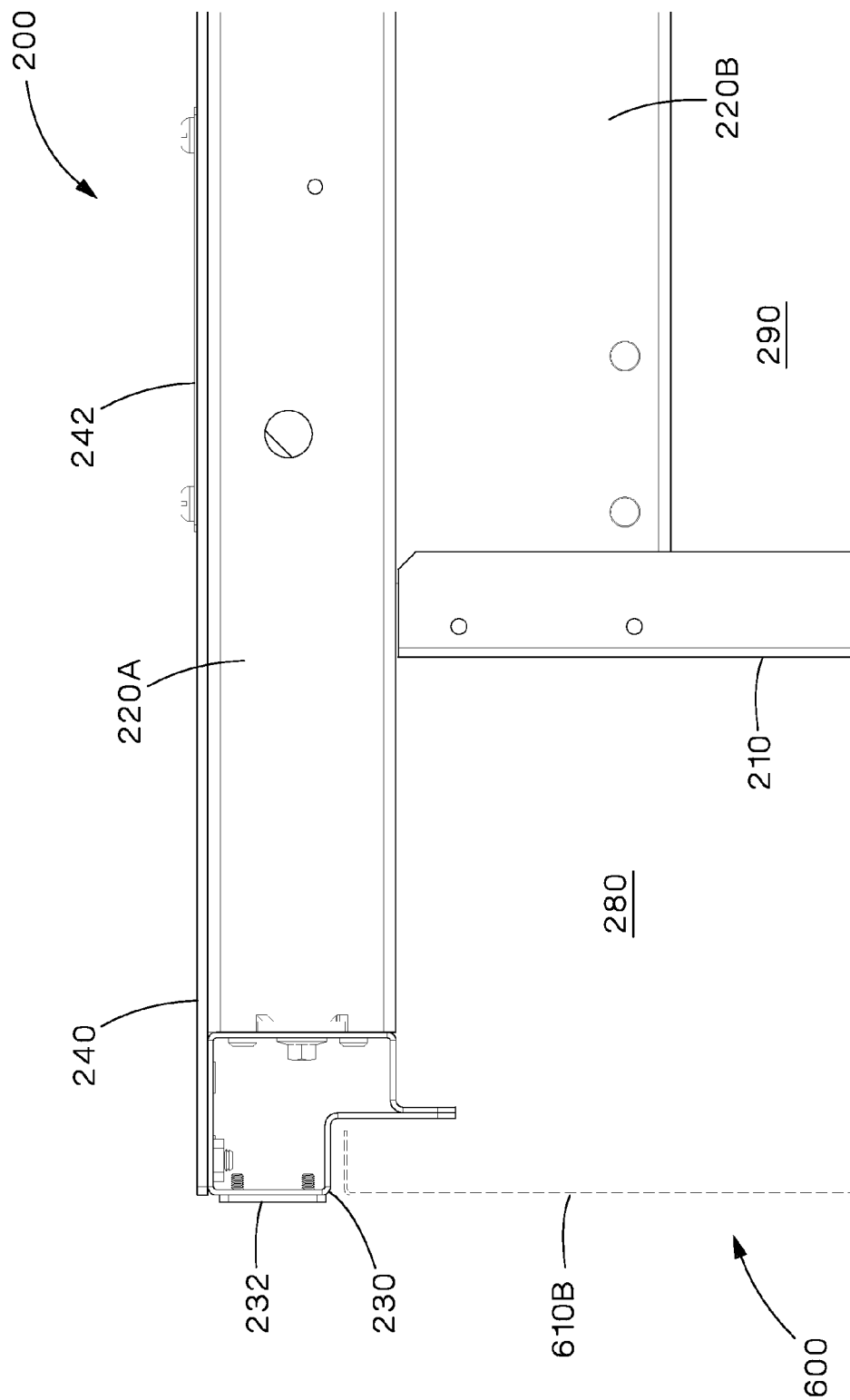


FIG. 16

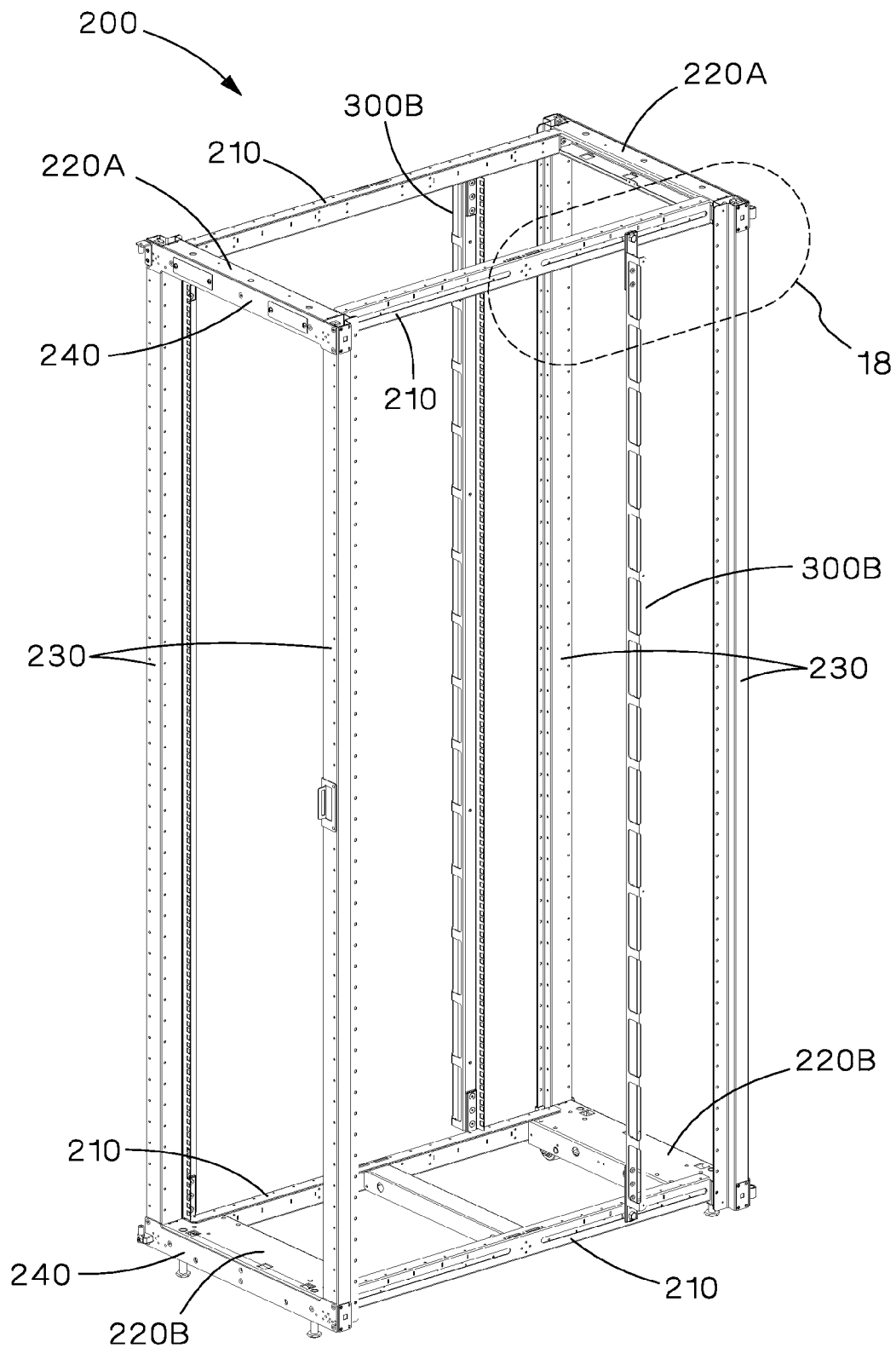


FIG. 17

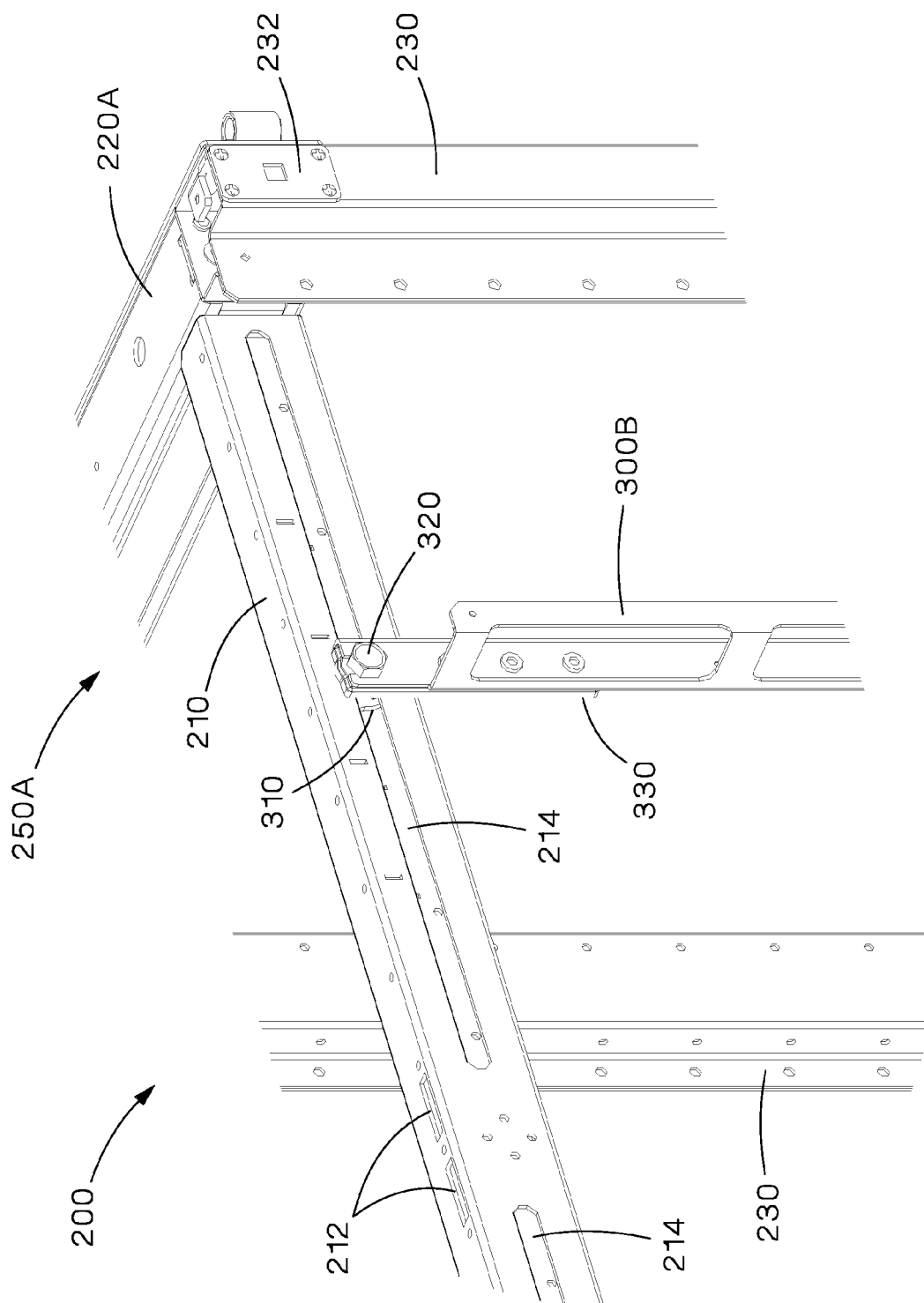


FIG. 18

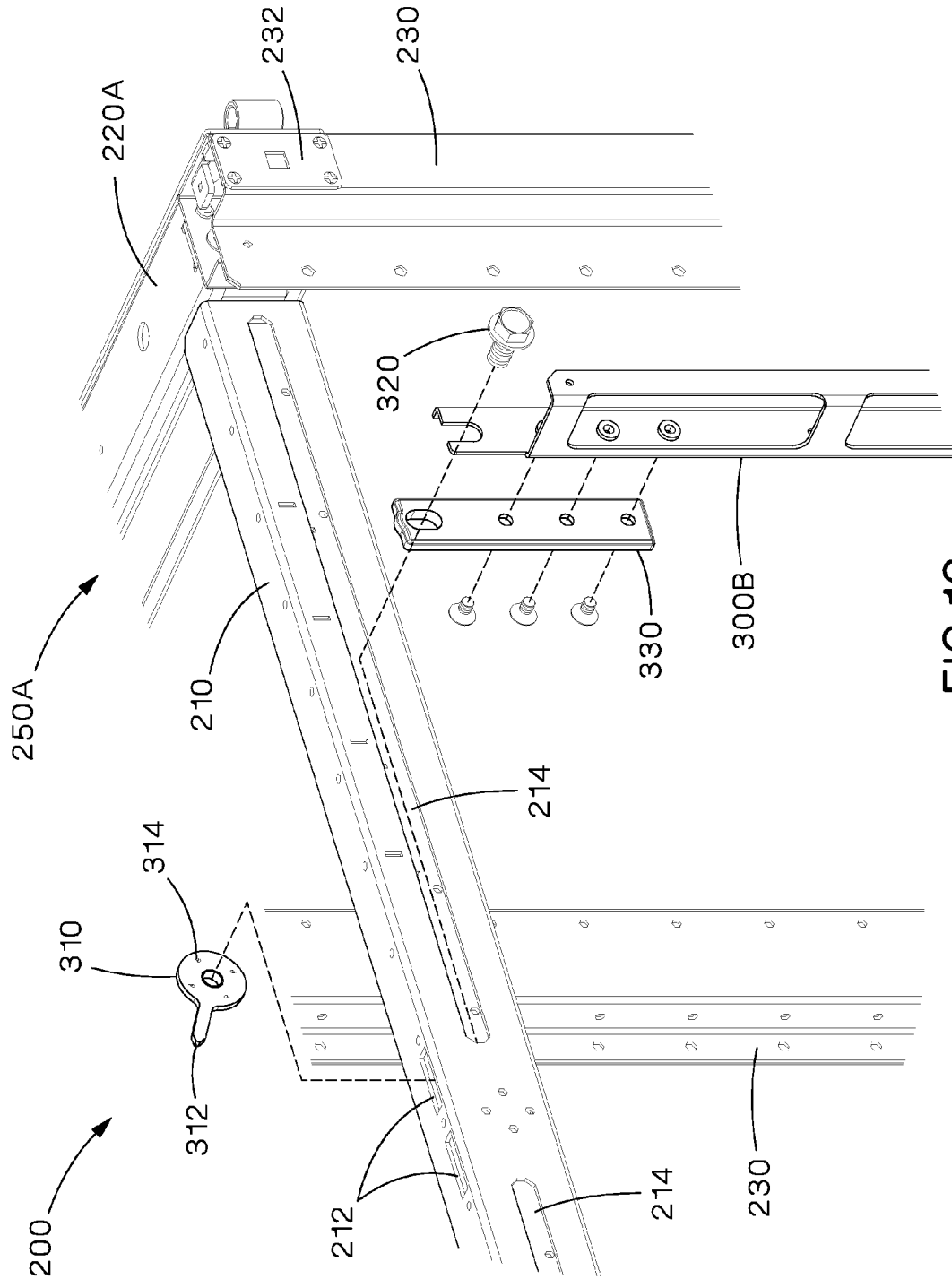


FIG. 19

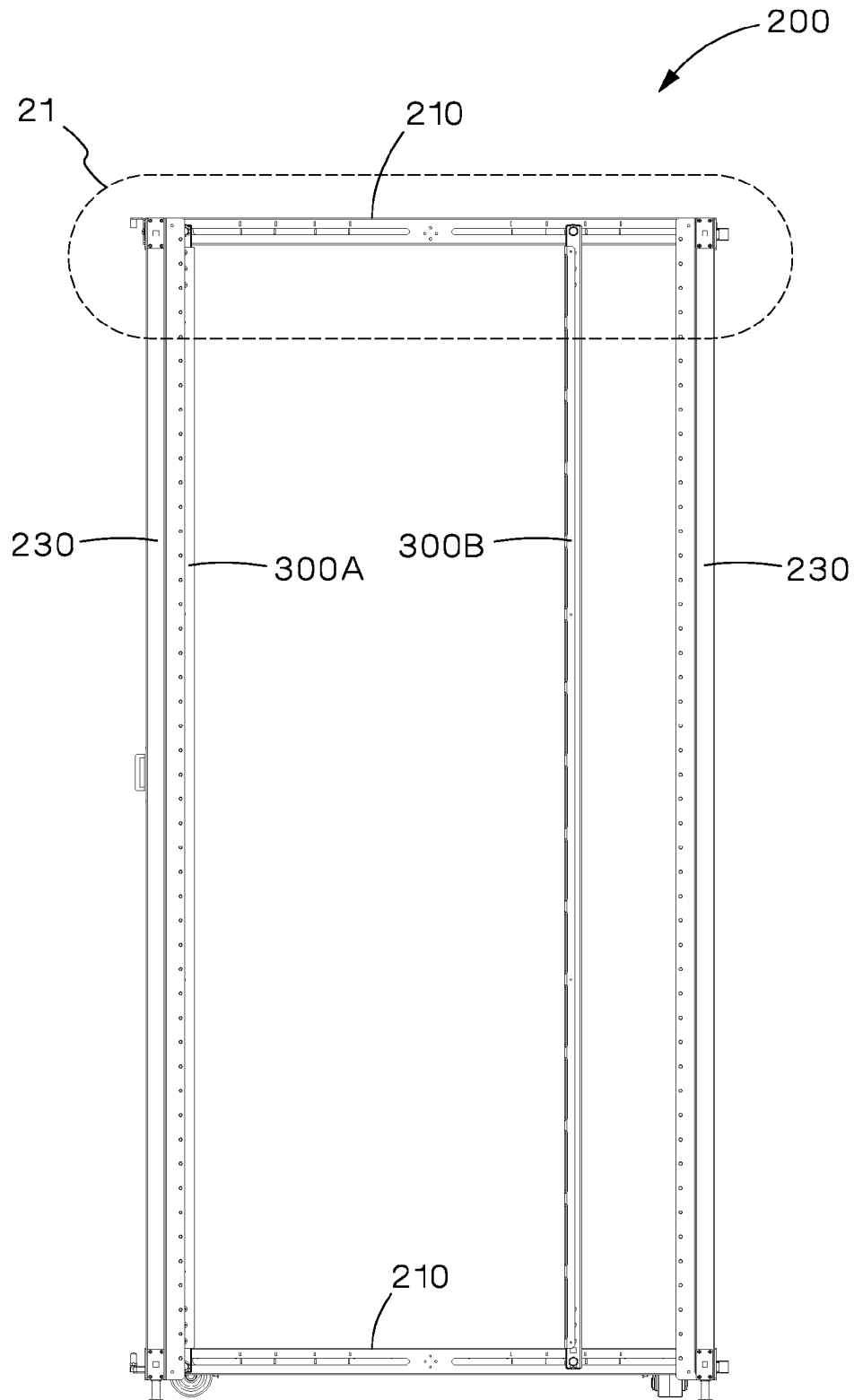


FIG.20

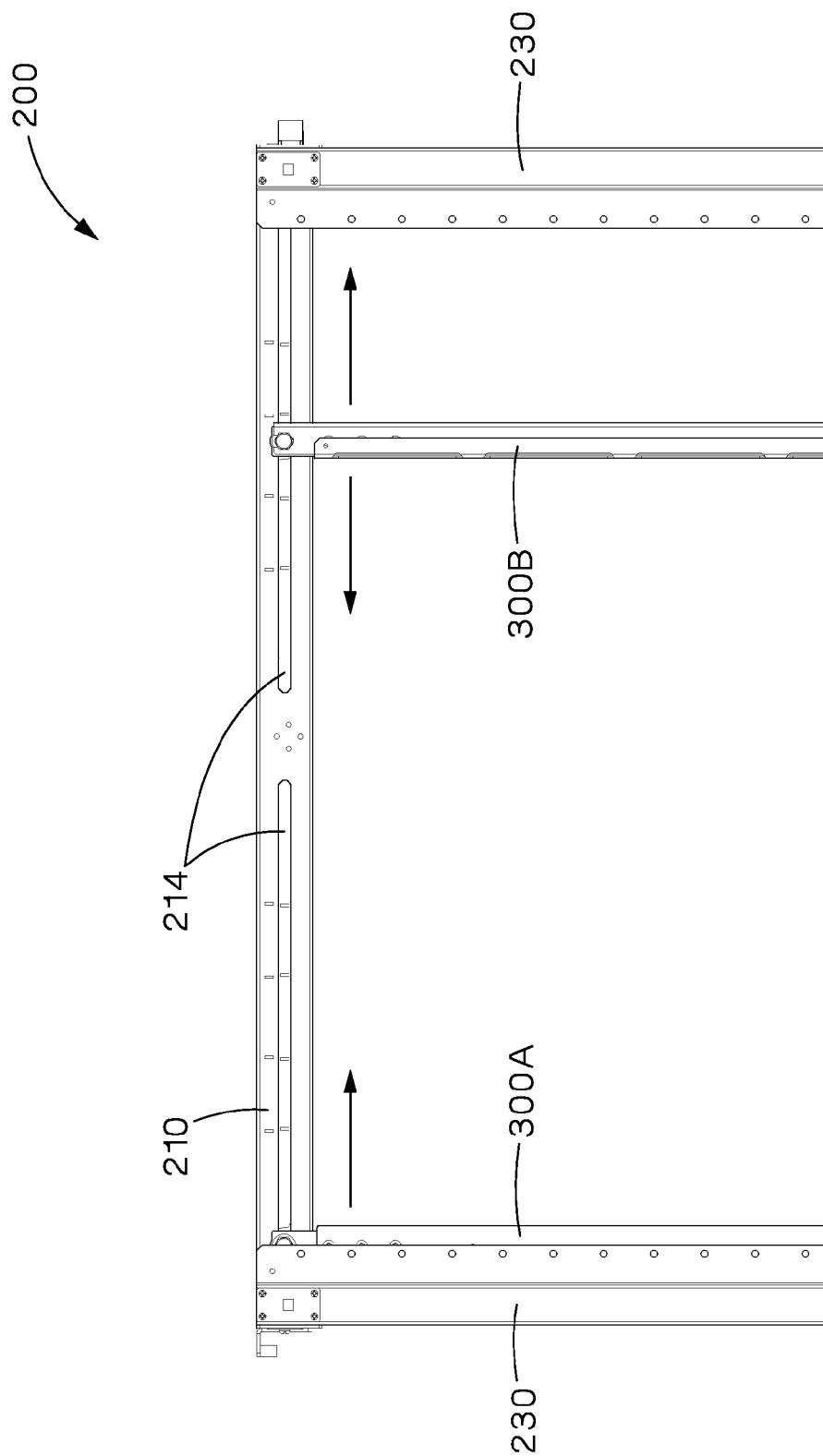


FIG. 21

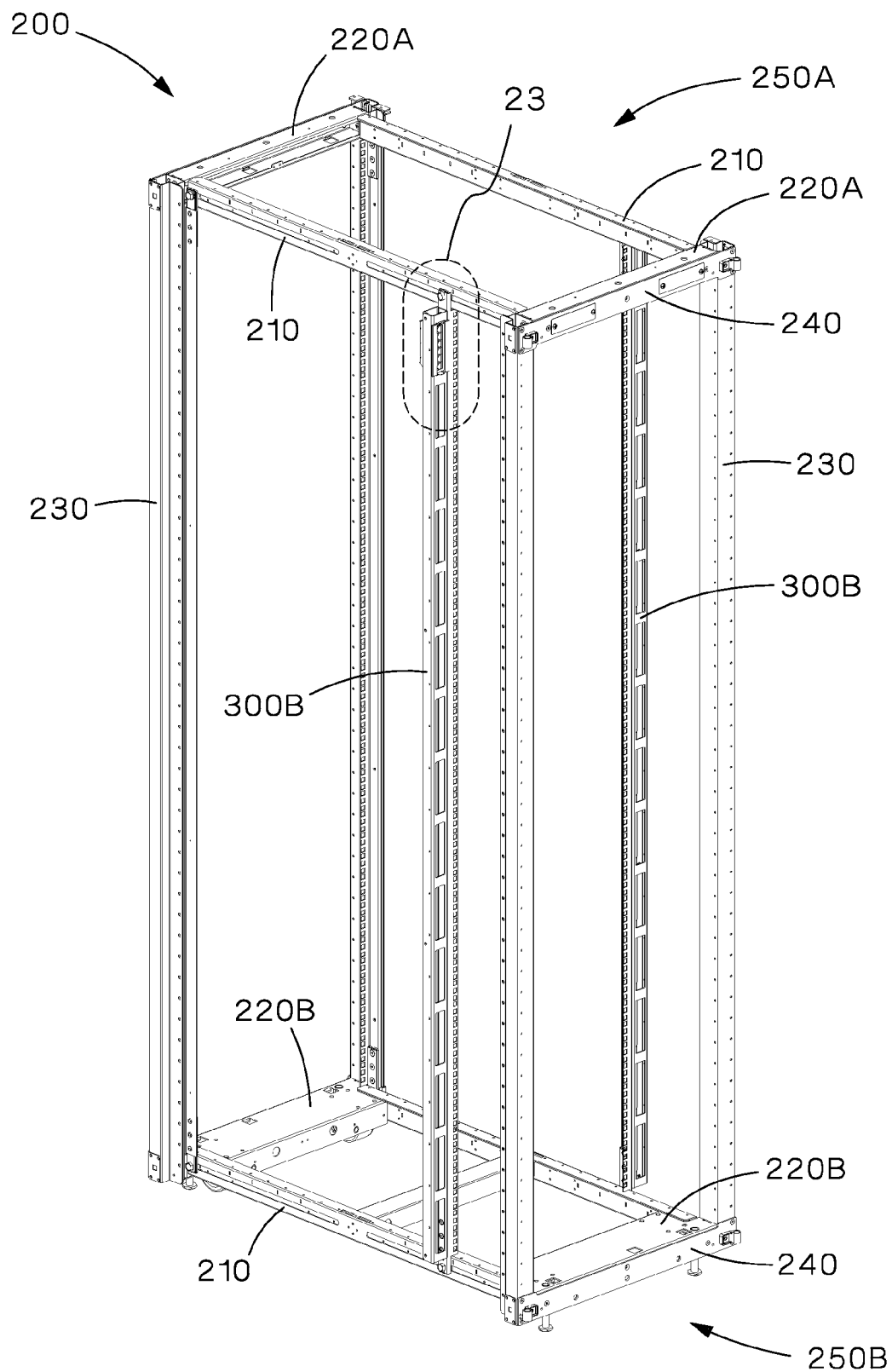


FIG.22



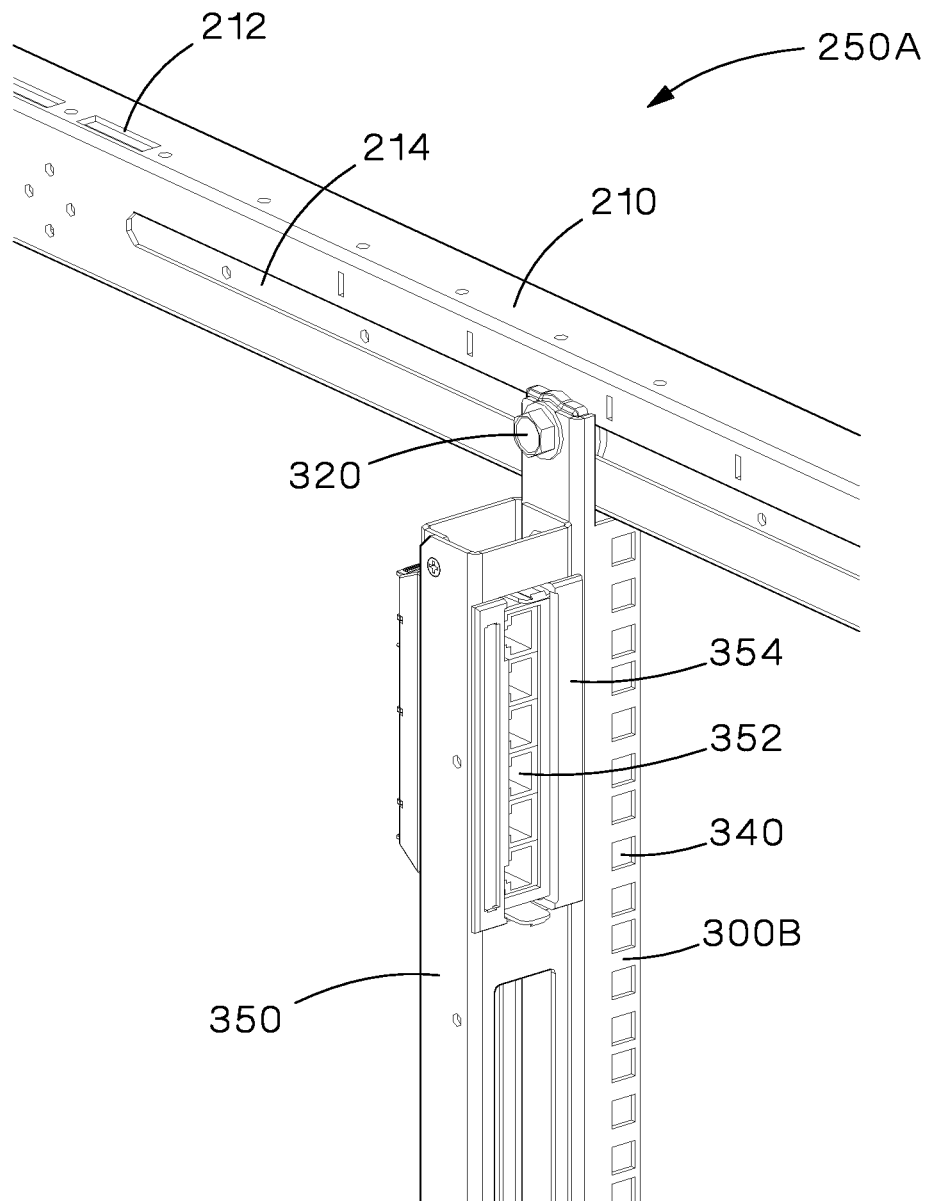


FIG.23

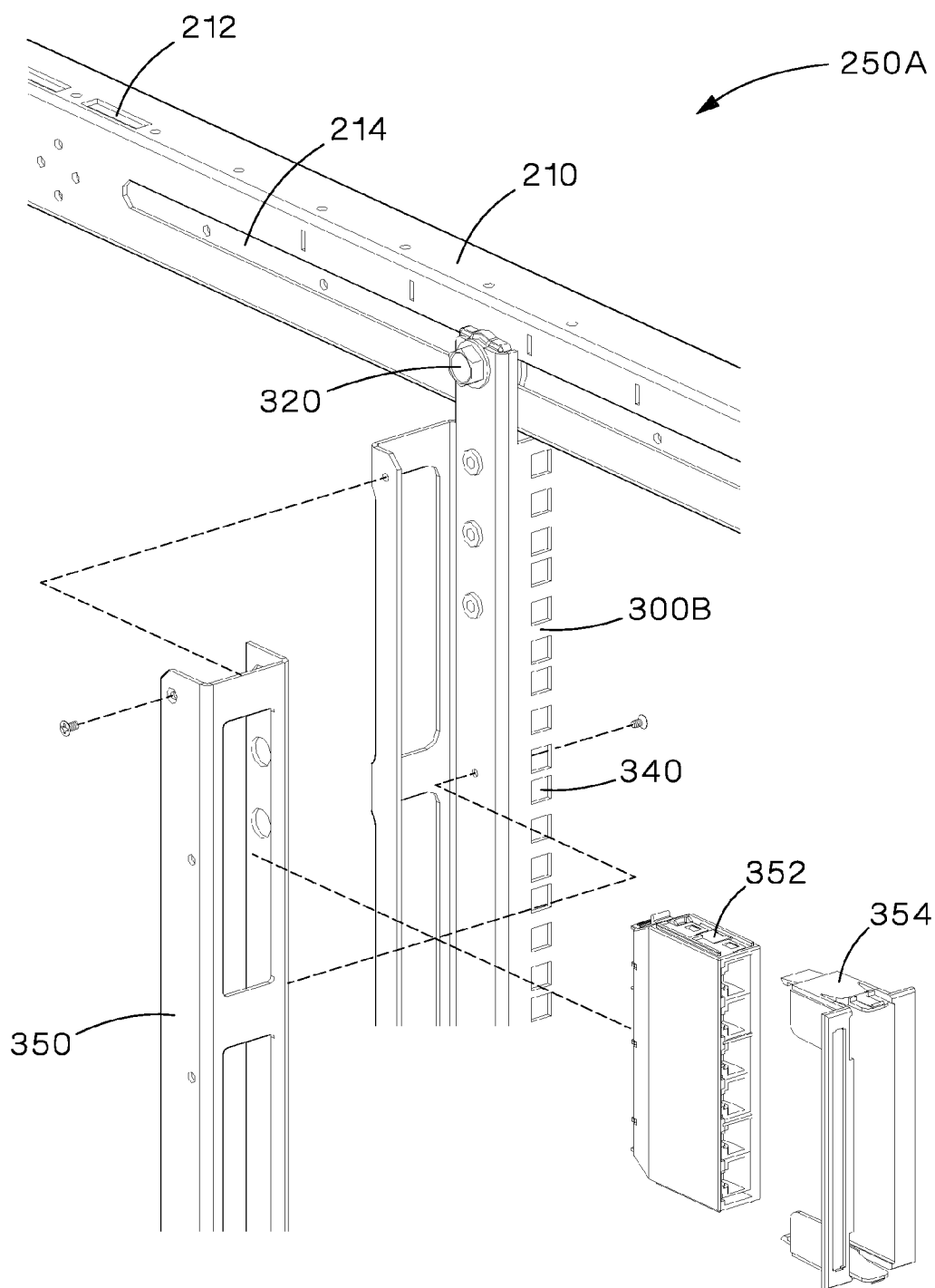


FIG. 24

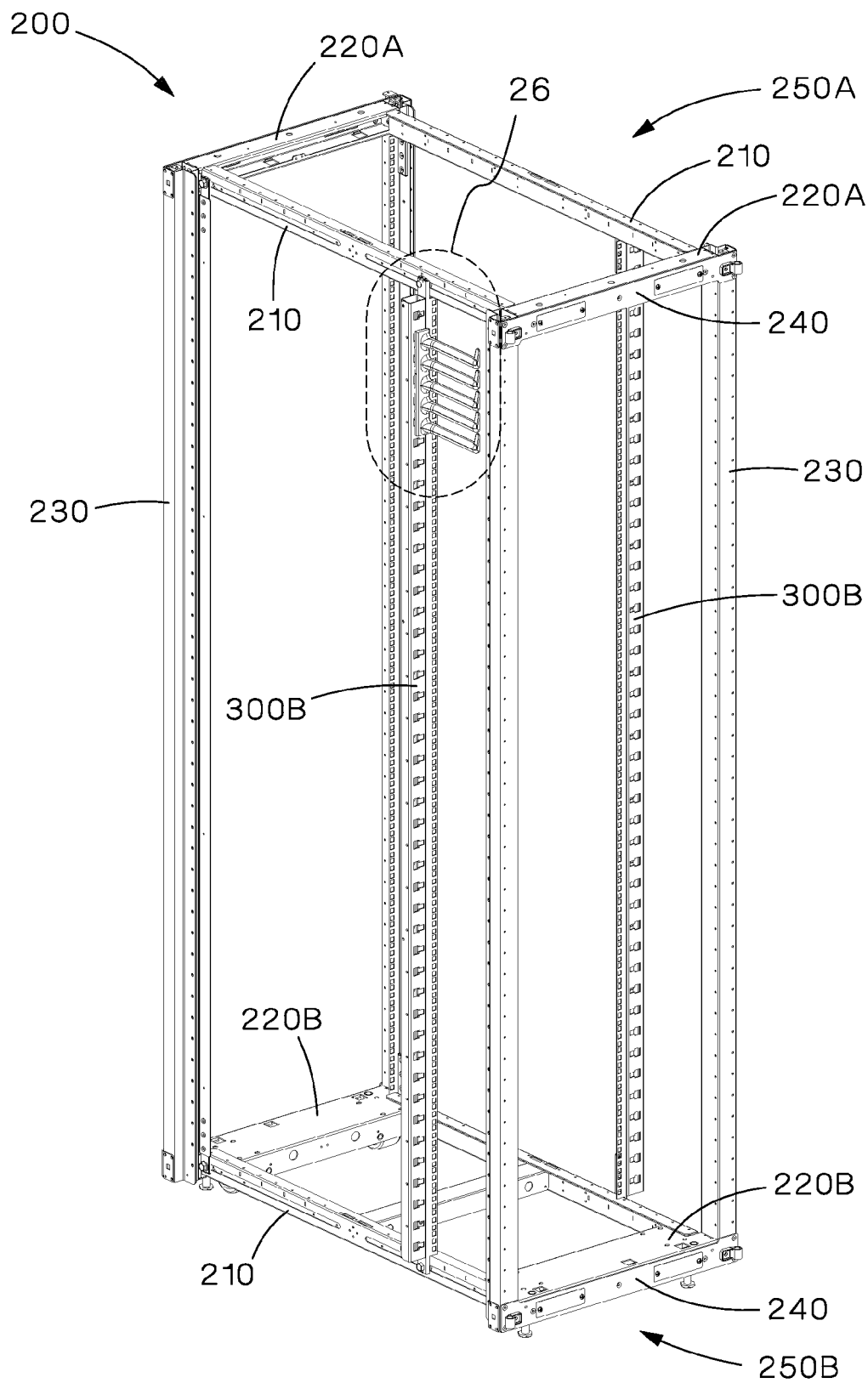


FIG. 25

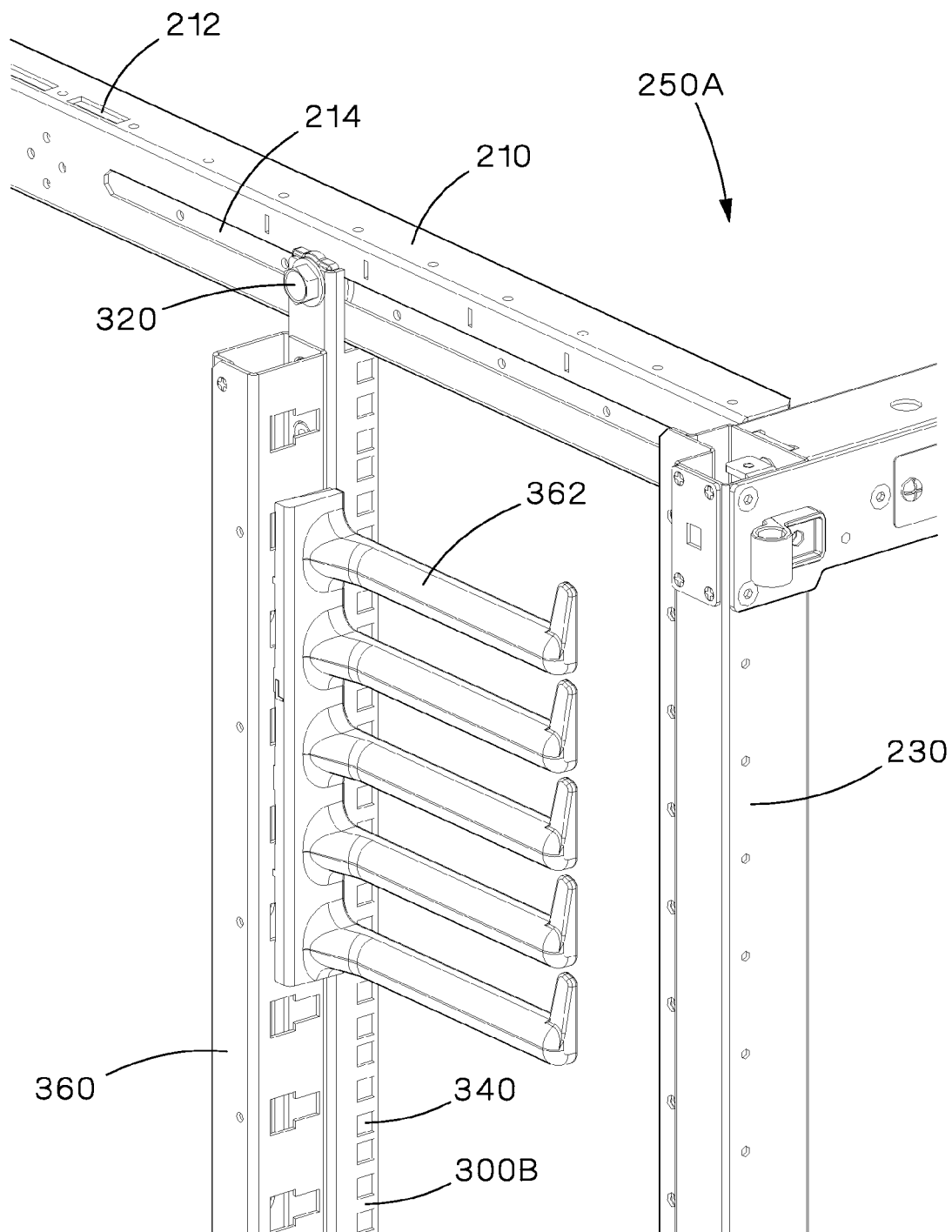


FIG. 26

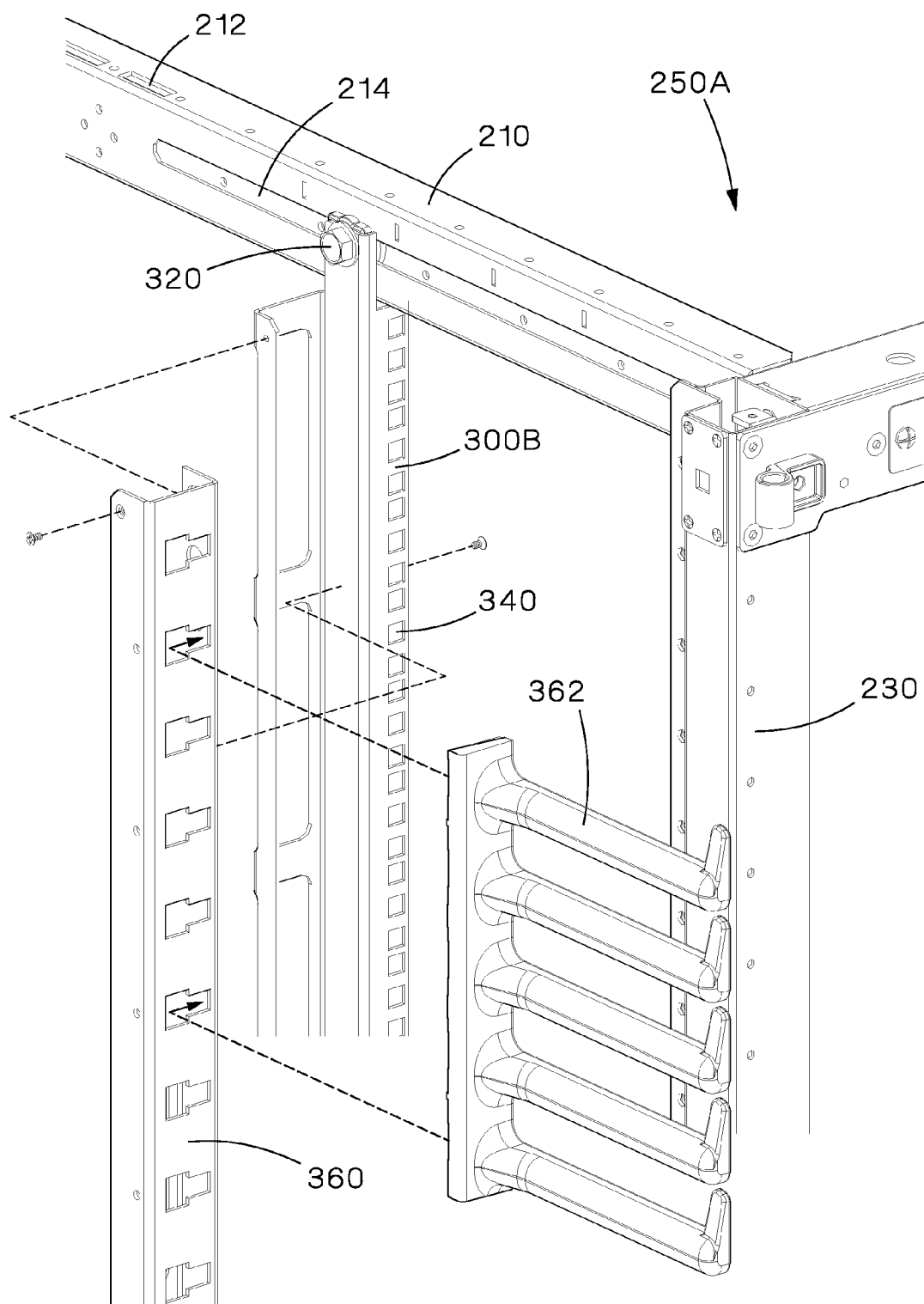


FIG. 27

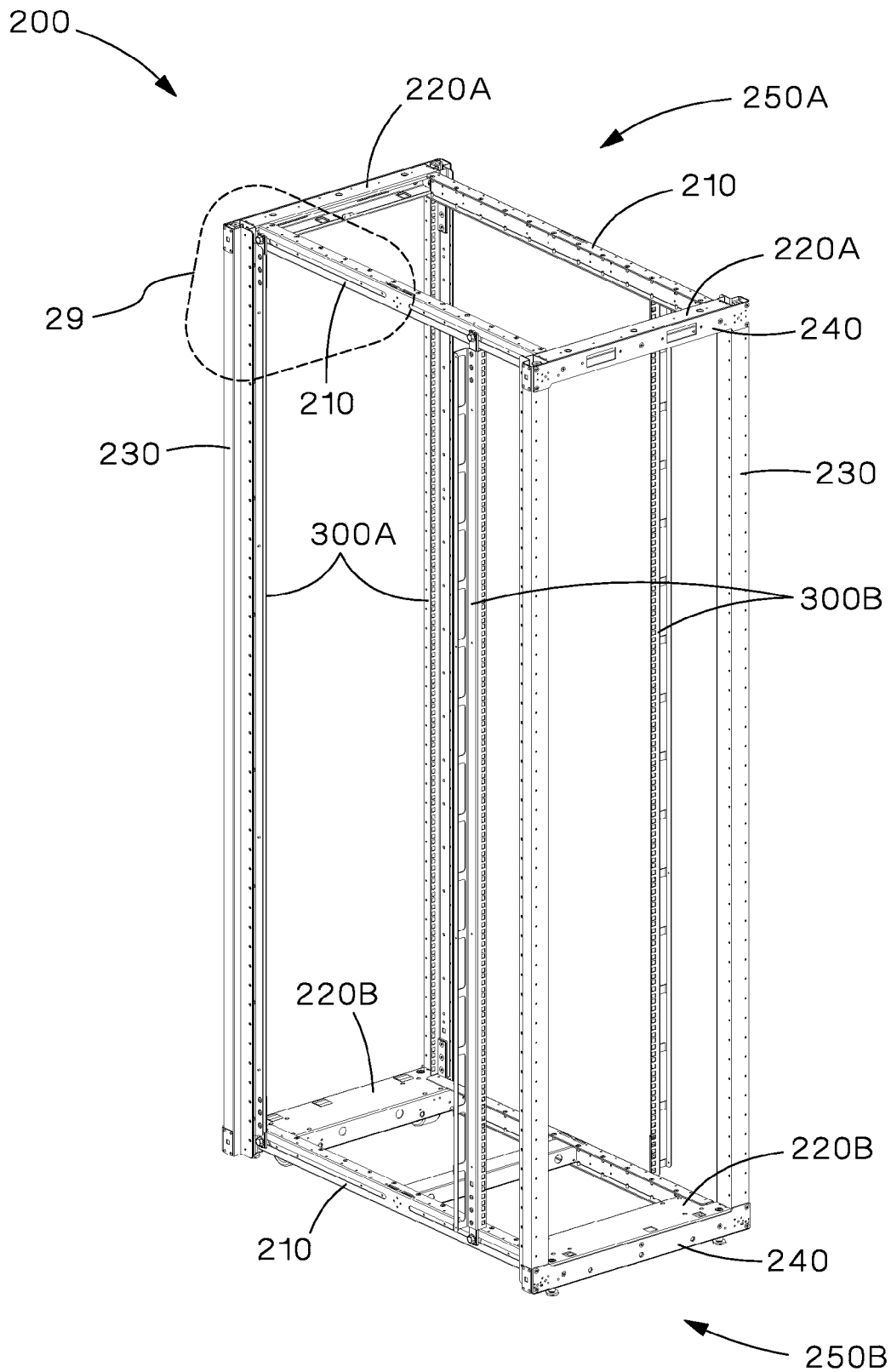


FIG. 28

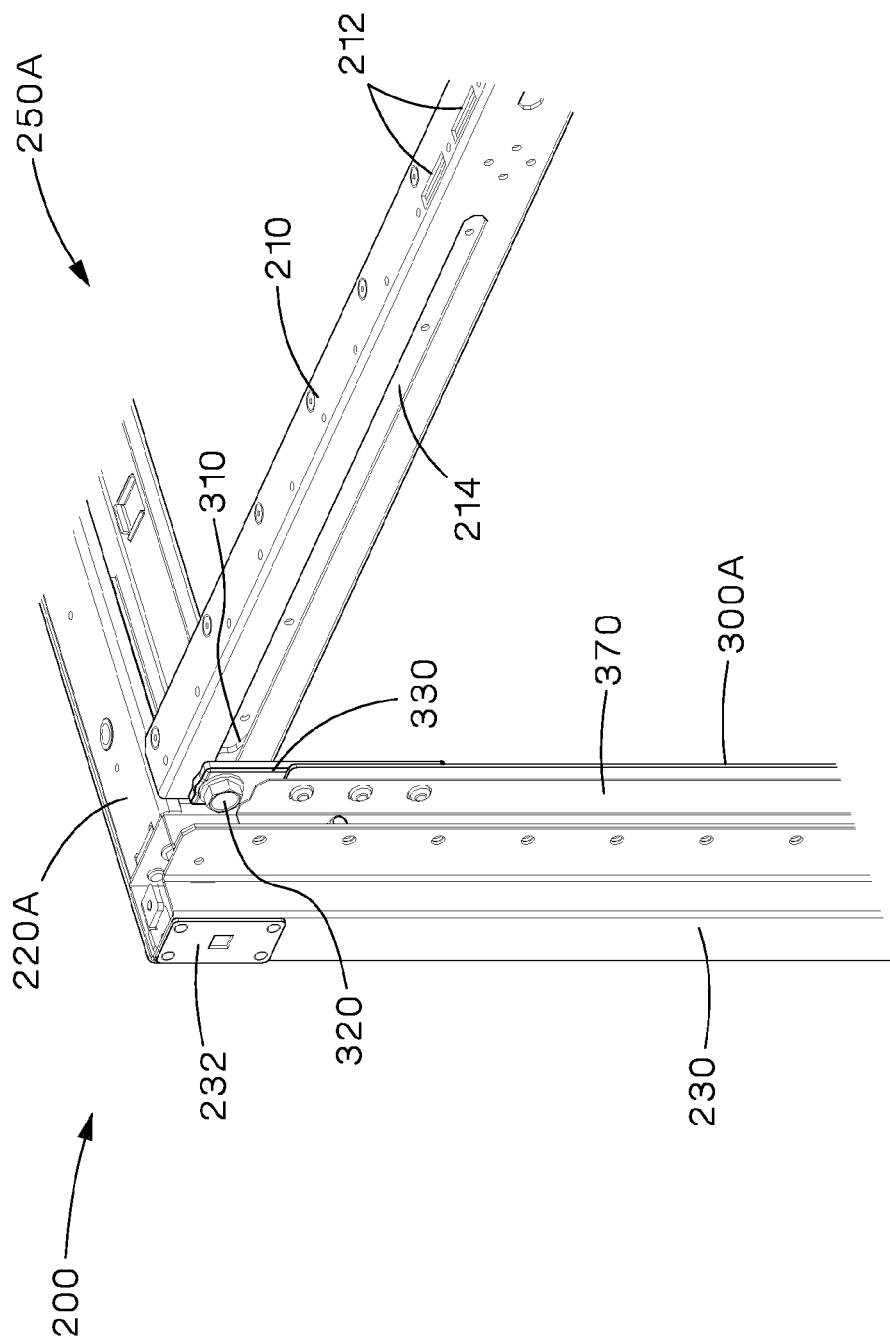


FIG. 29

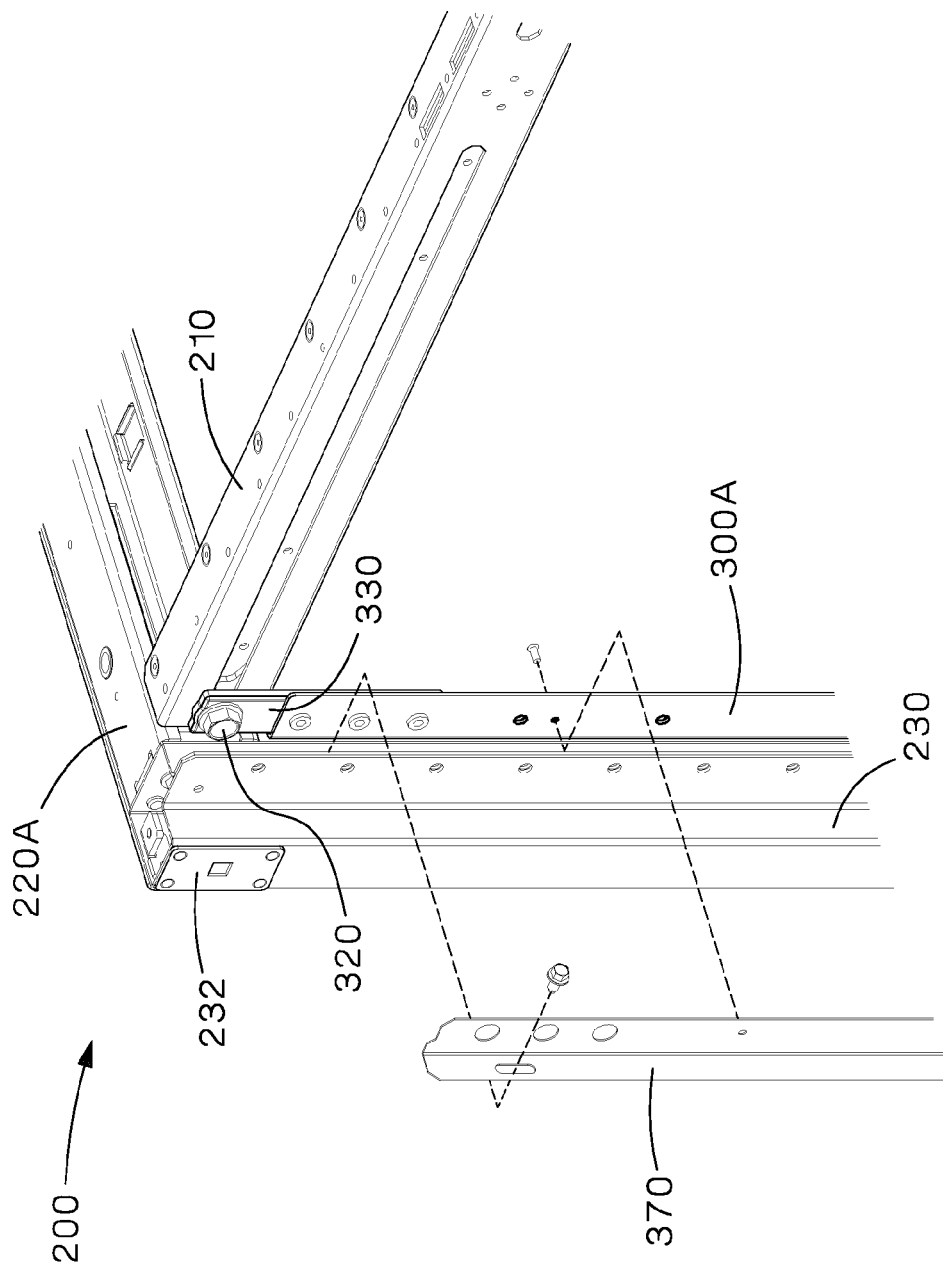


FIG.30



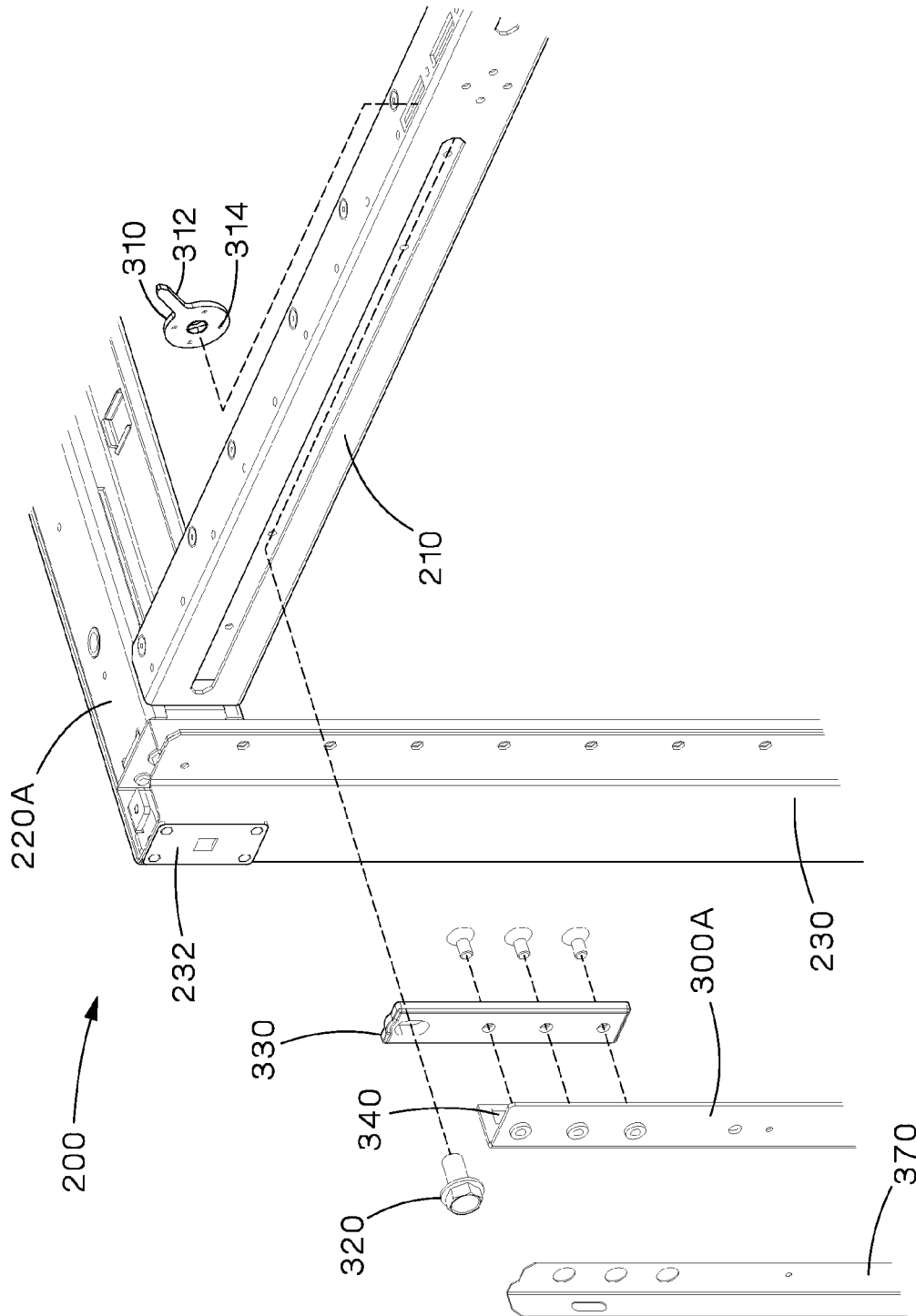


FIG. 31

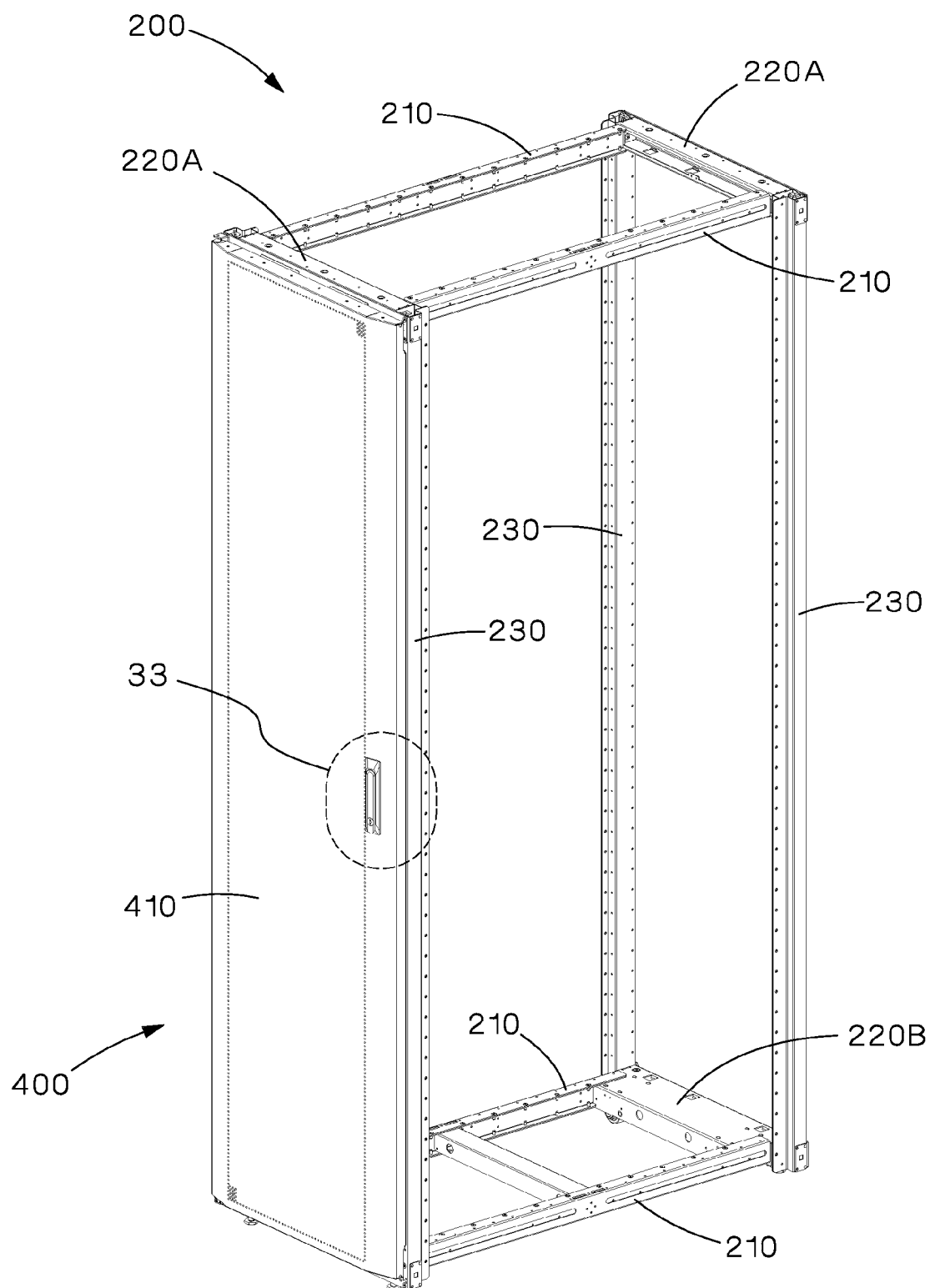


FIG.32

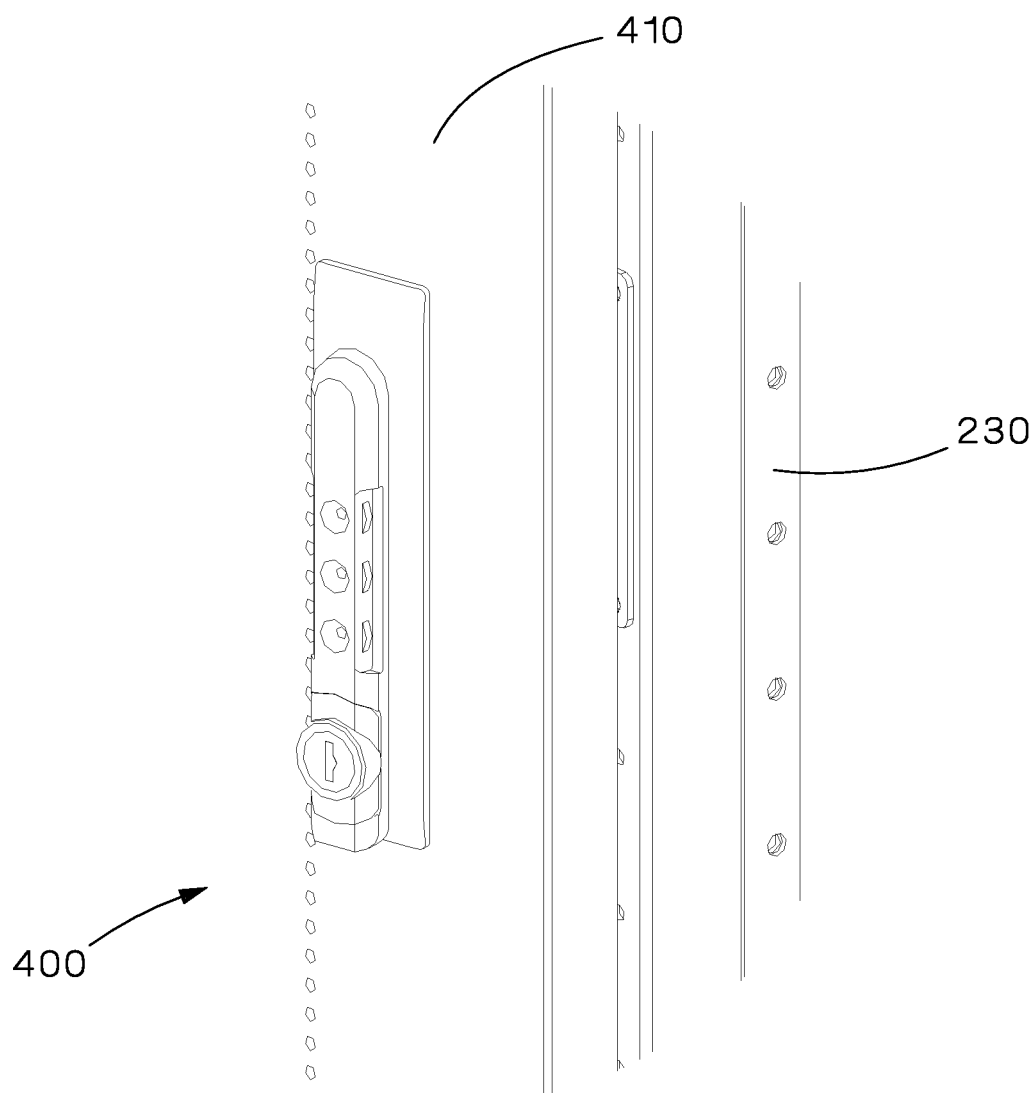


FIG.33

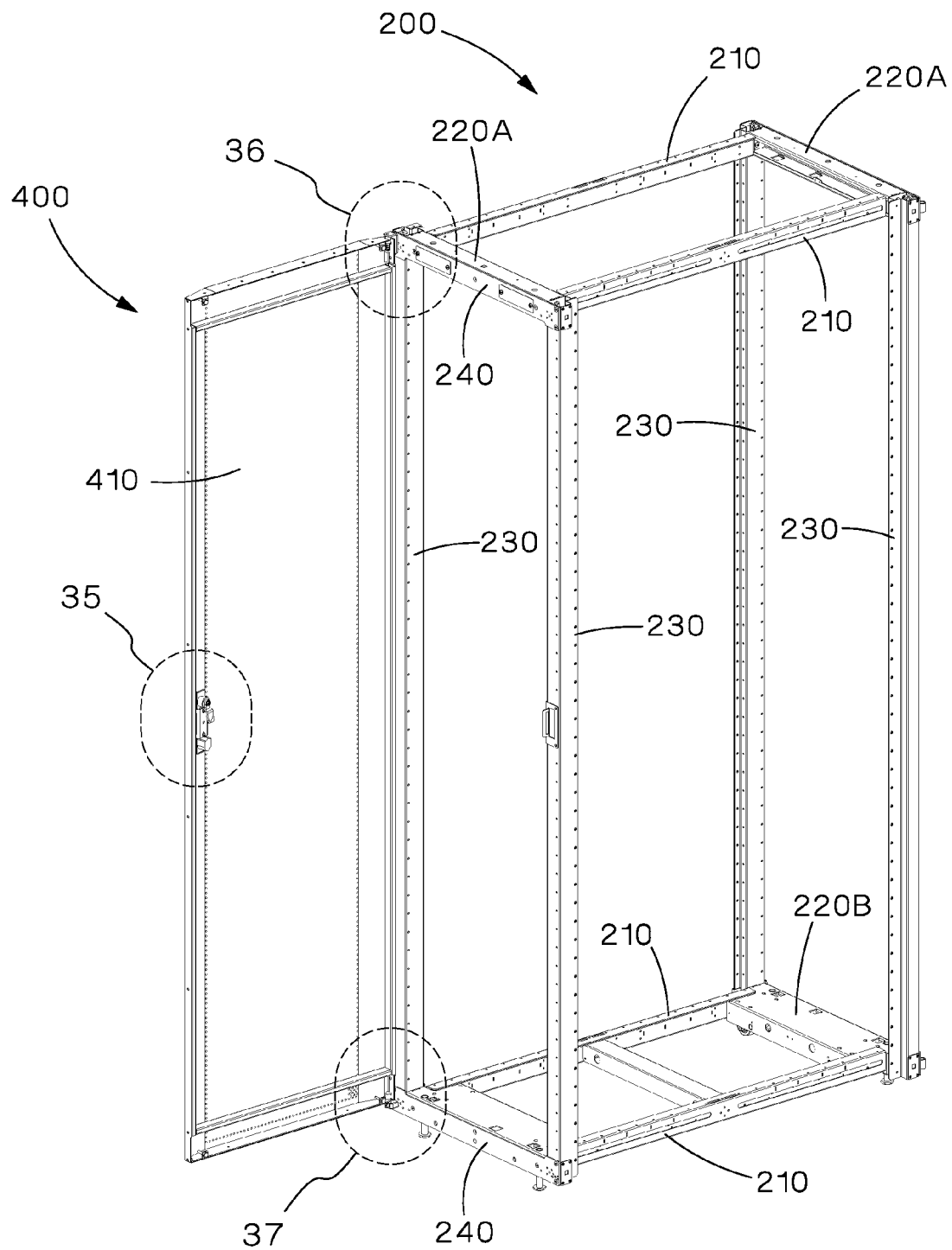


FIG.34

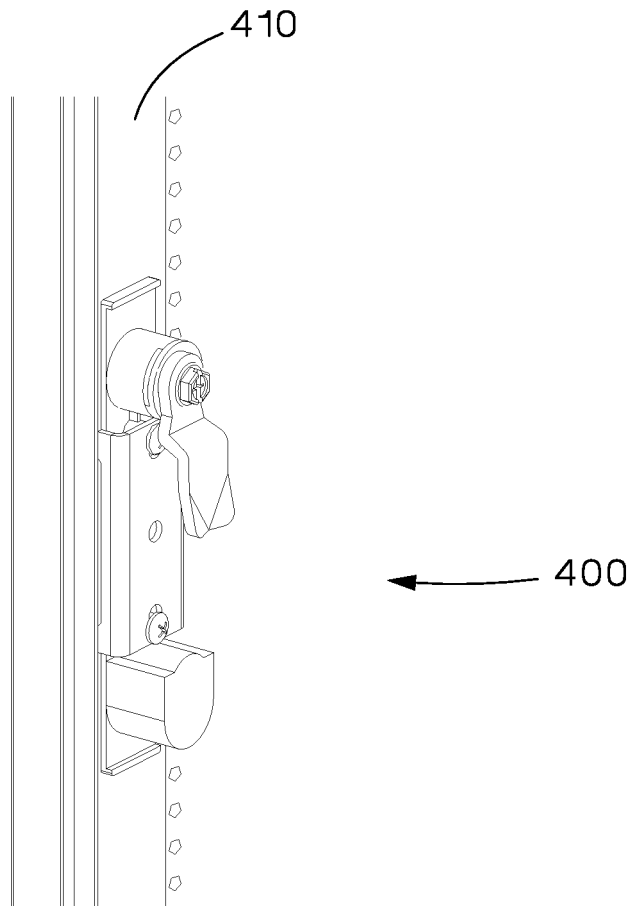


FIG.35

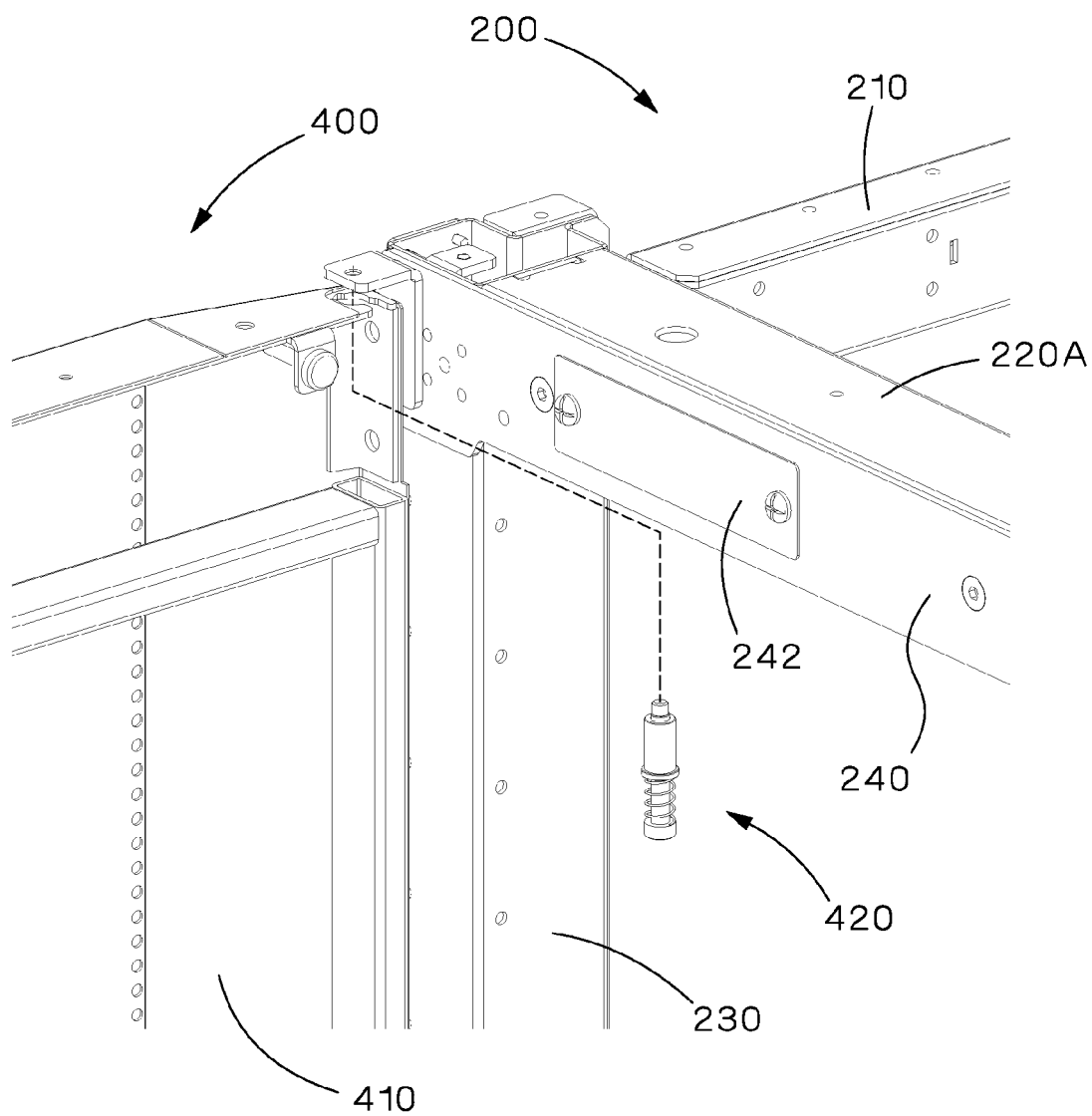


FIG.36

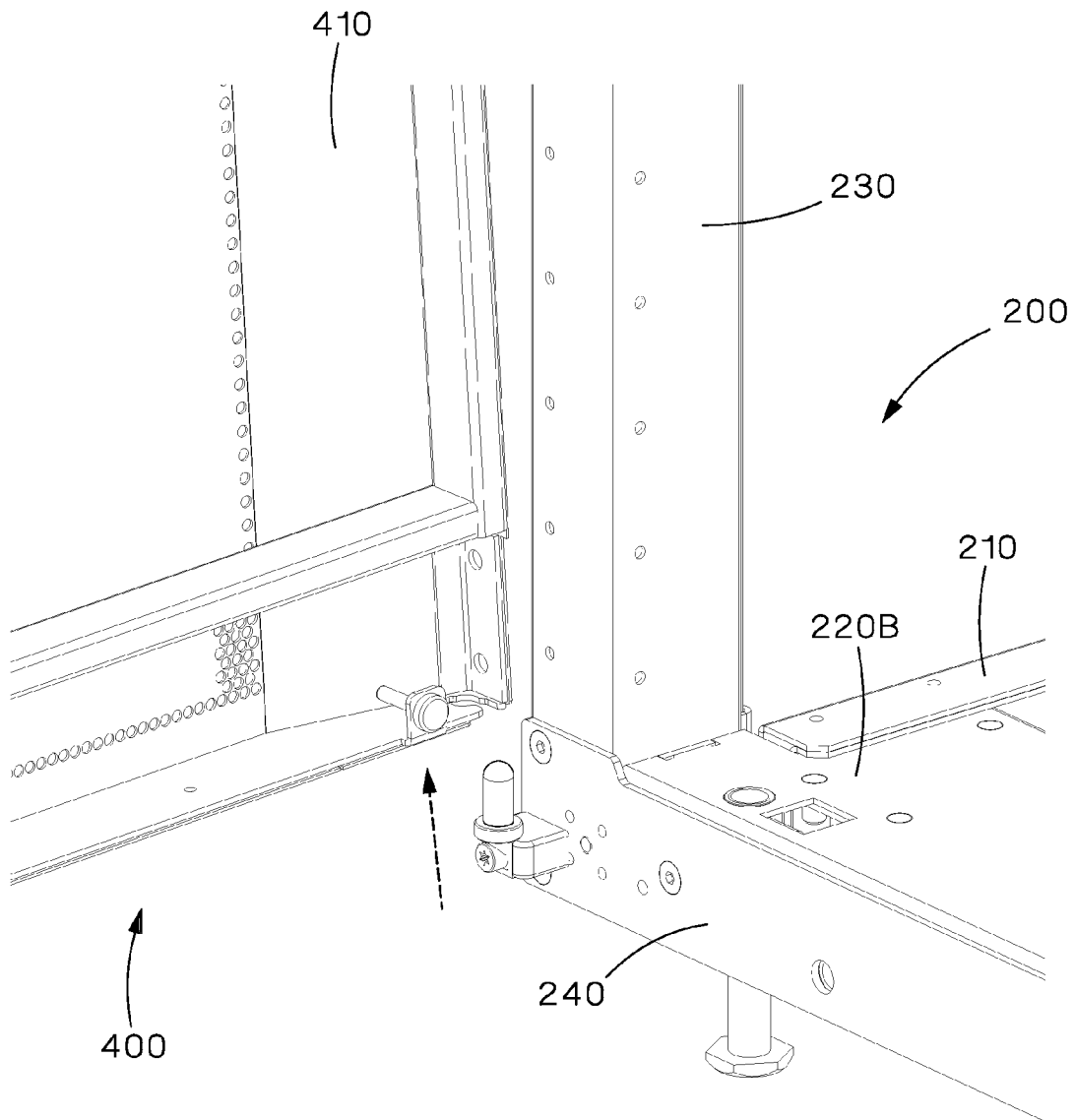


FIG.37

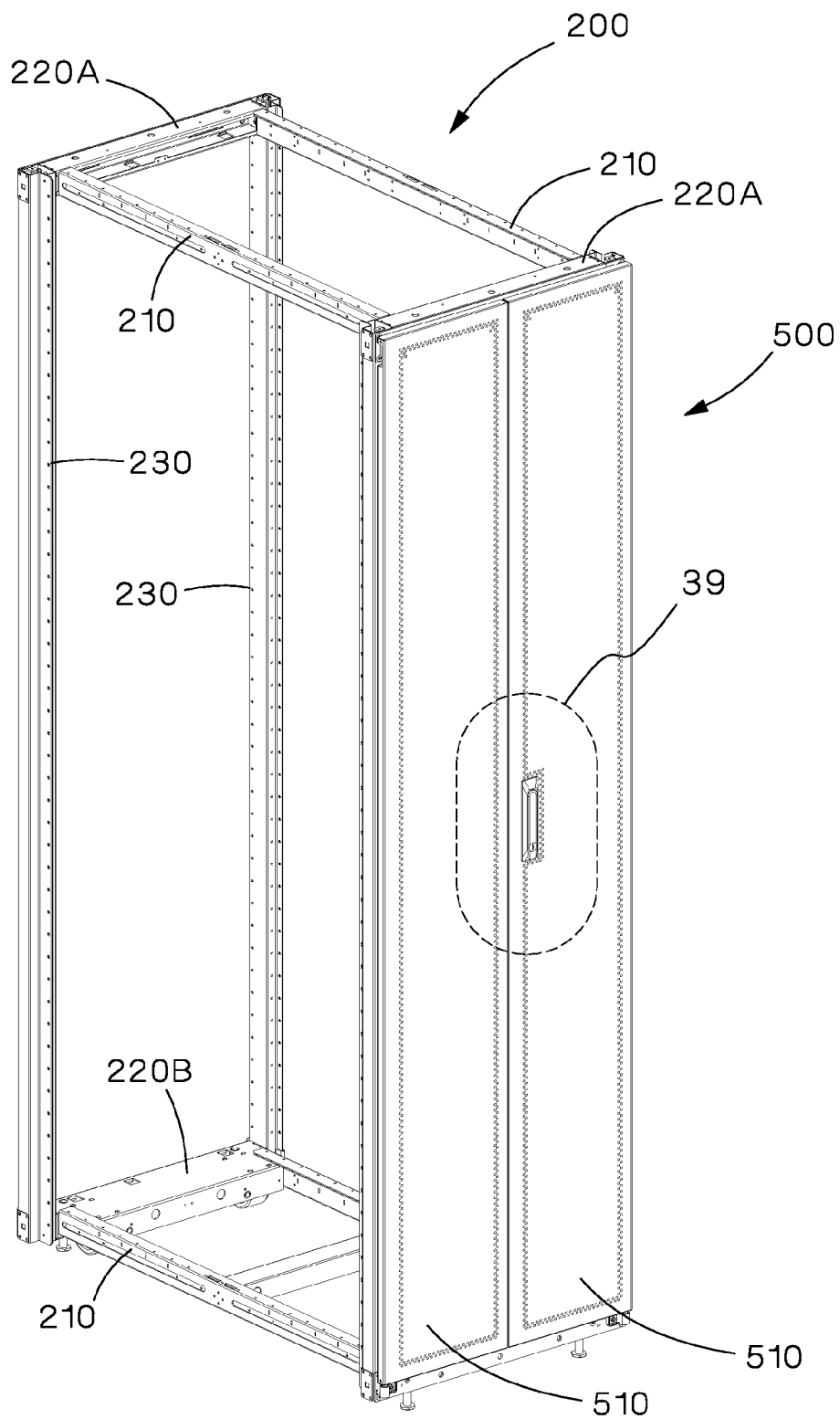


FIG.38



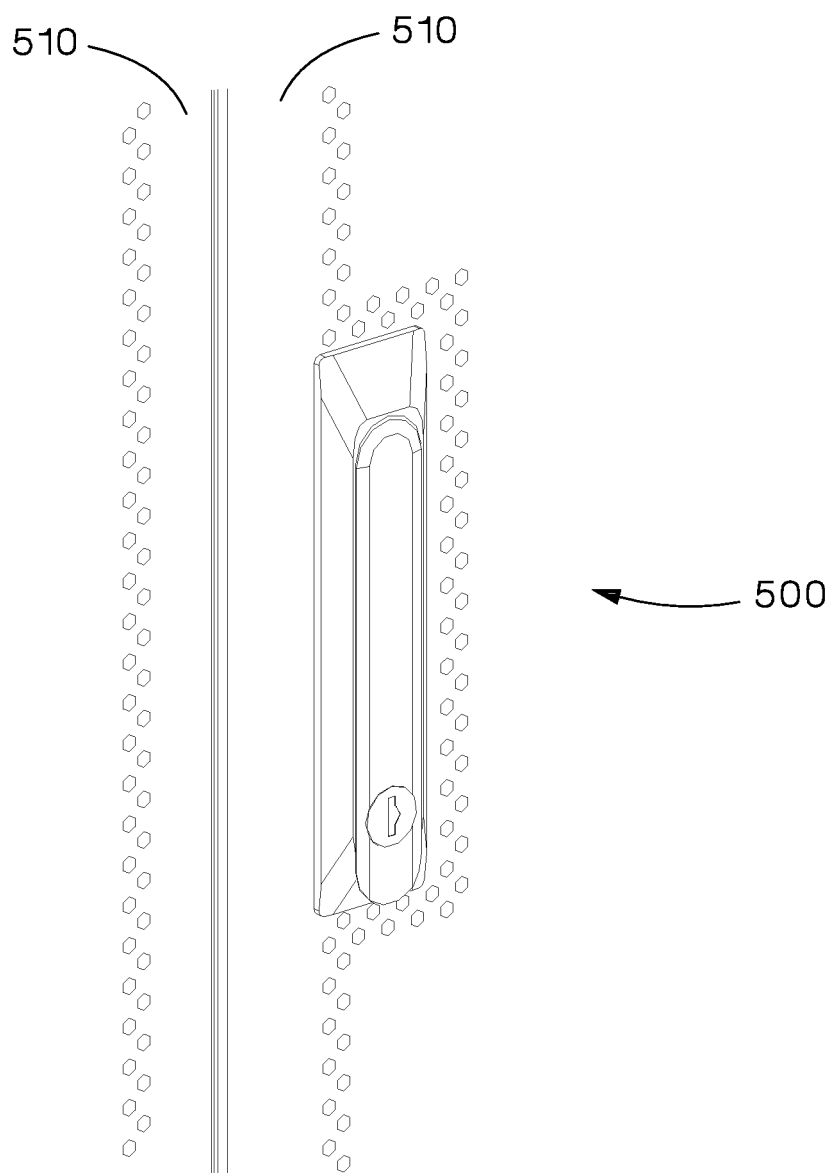


FIG.39

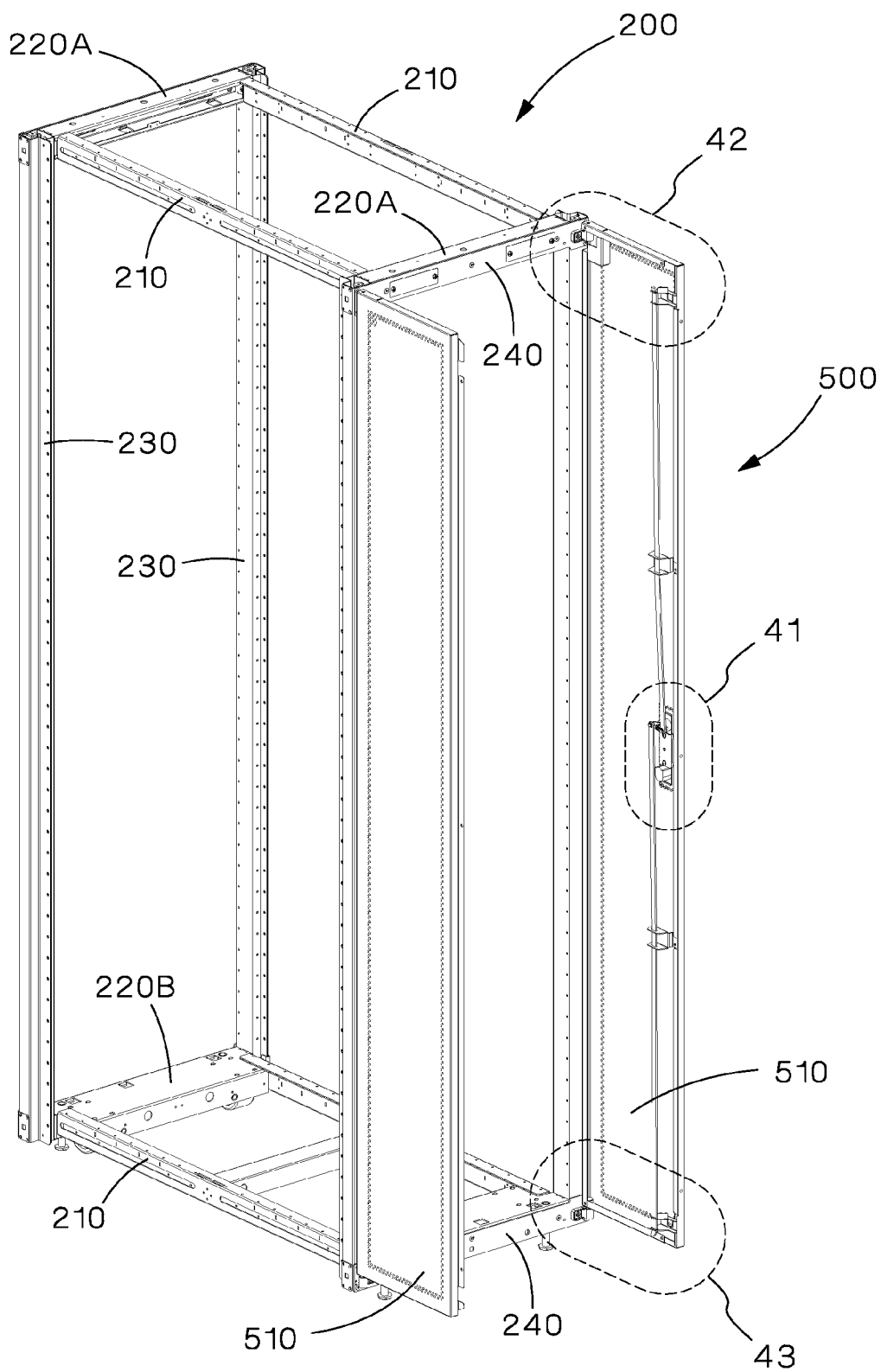


FIG. 40

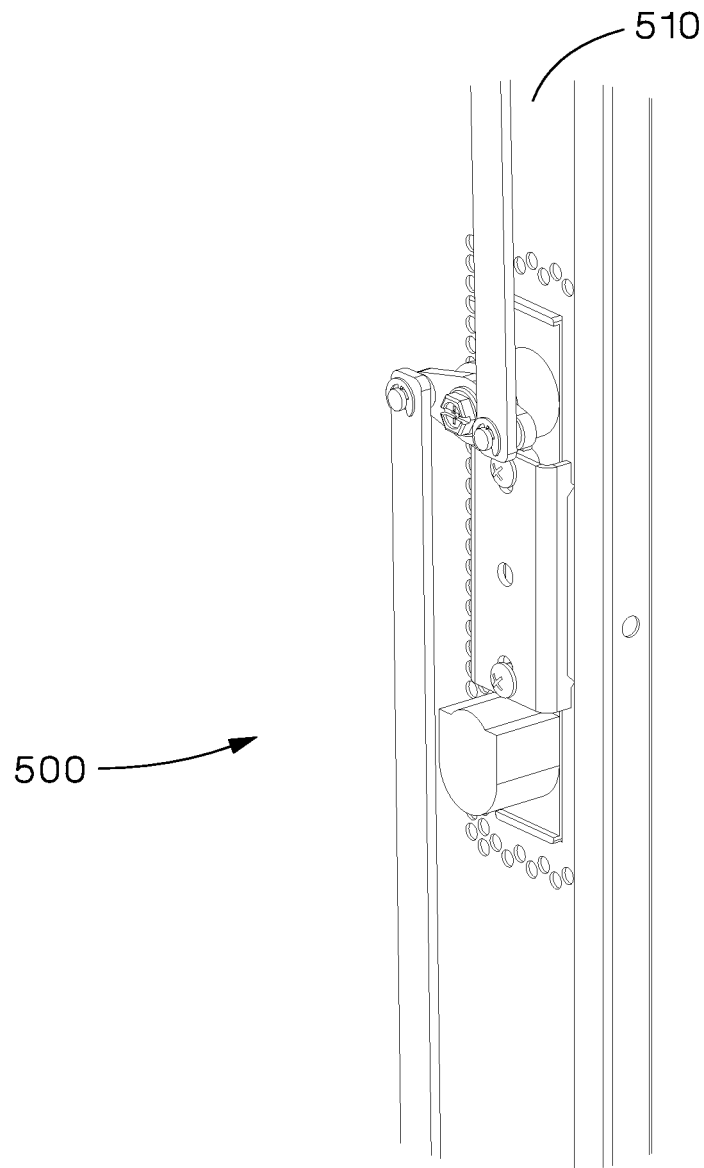


FIG.41

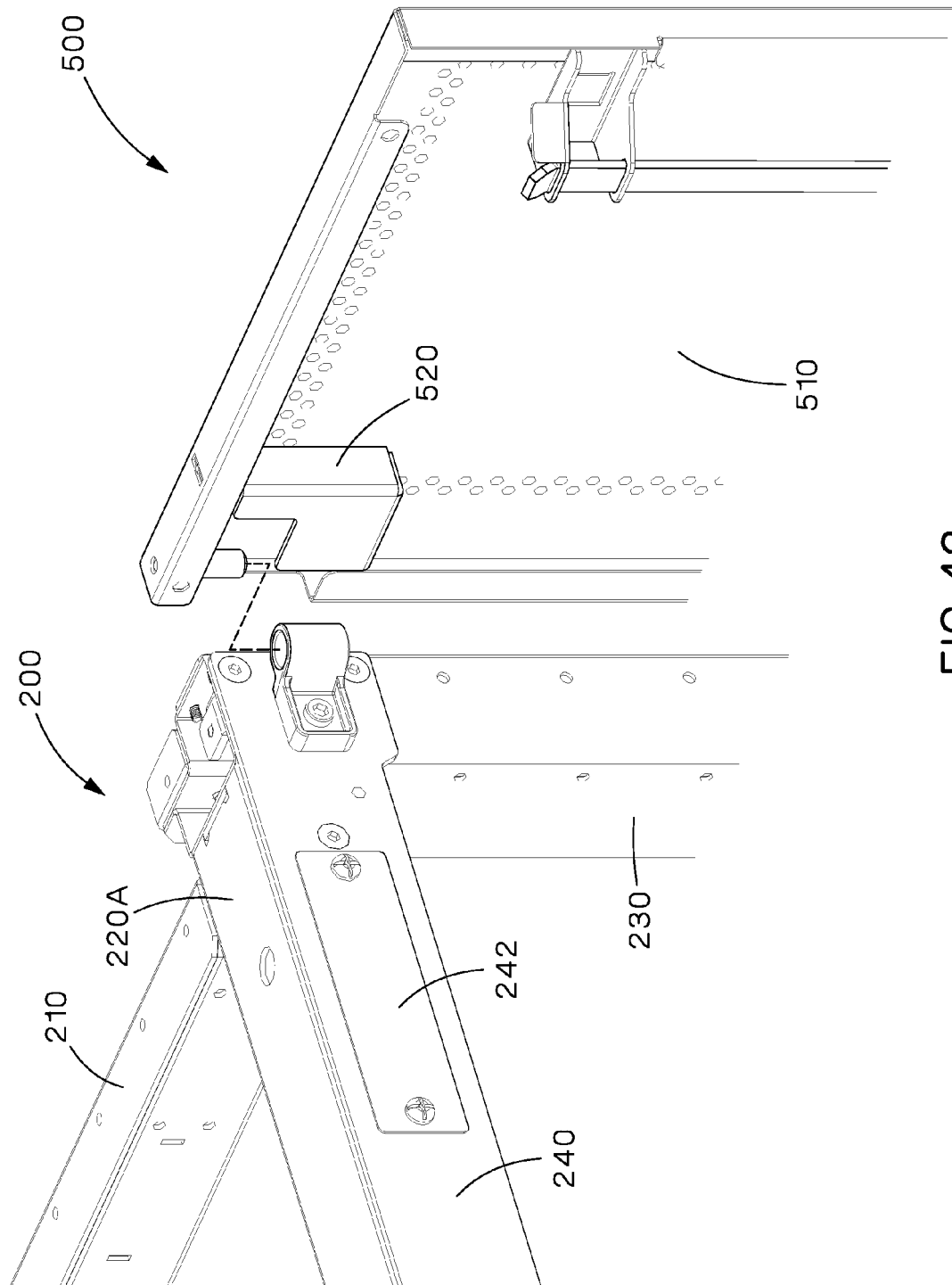


FIG. 42

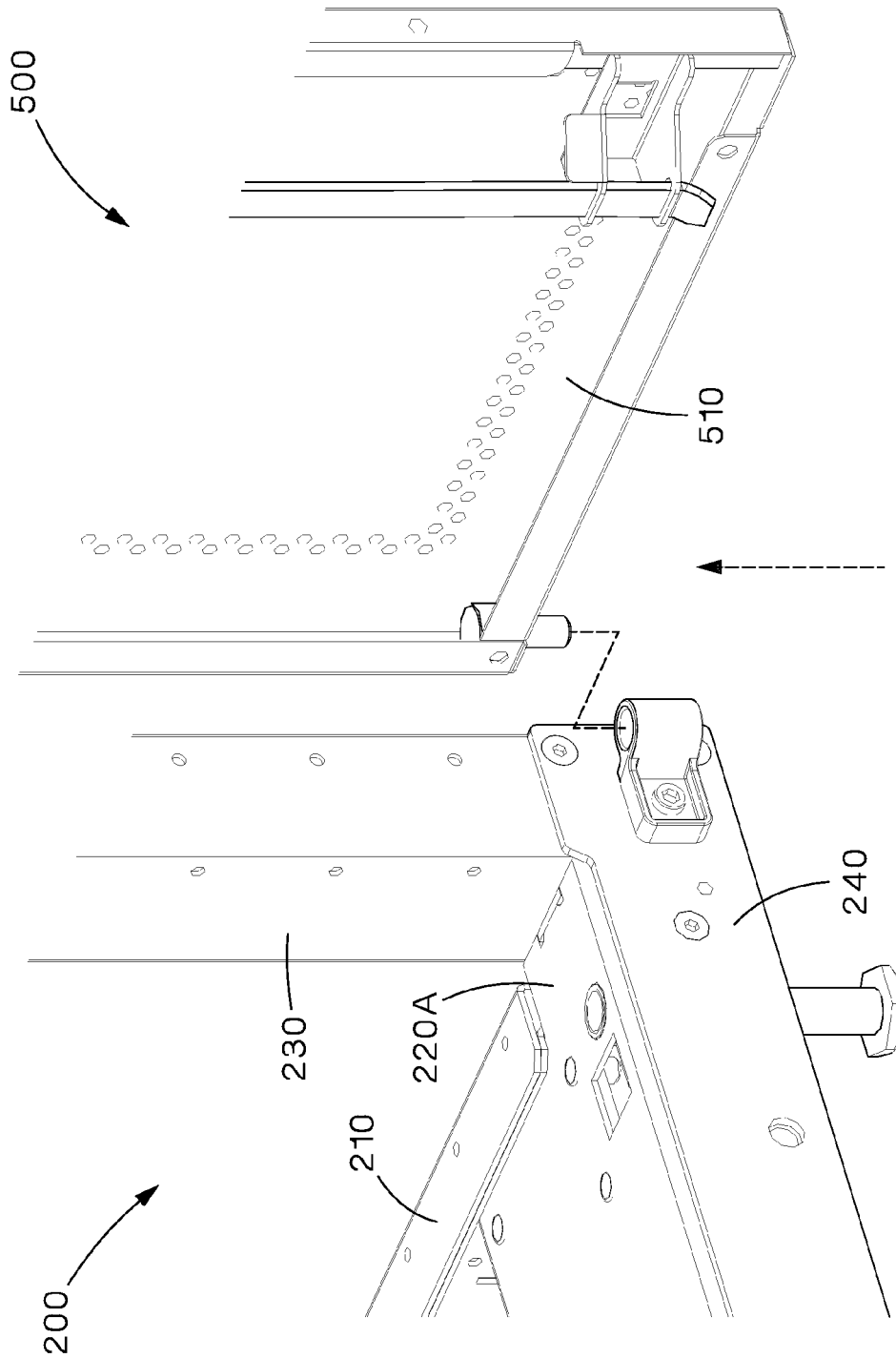


FIG. 43

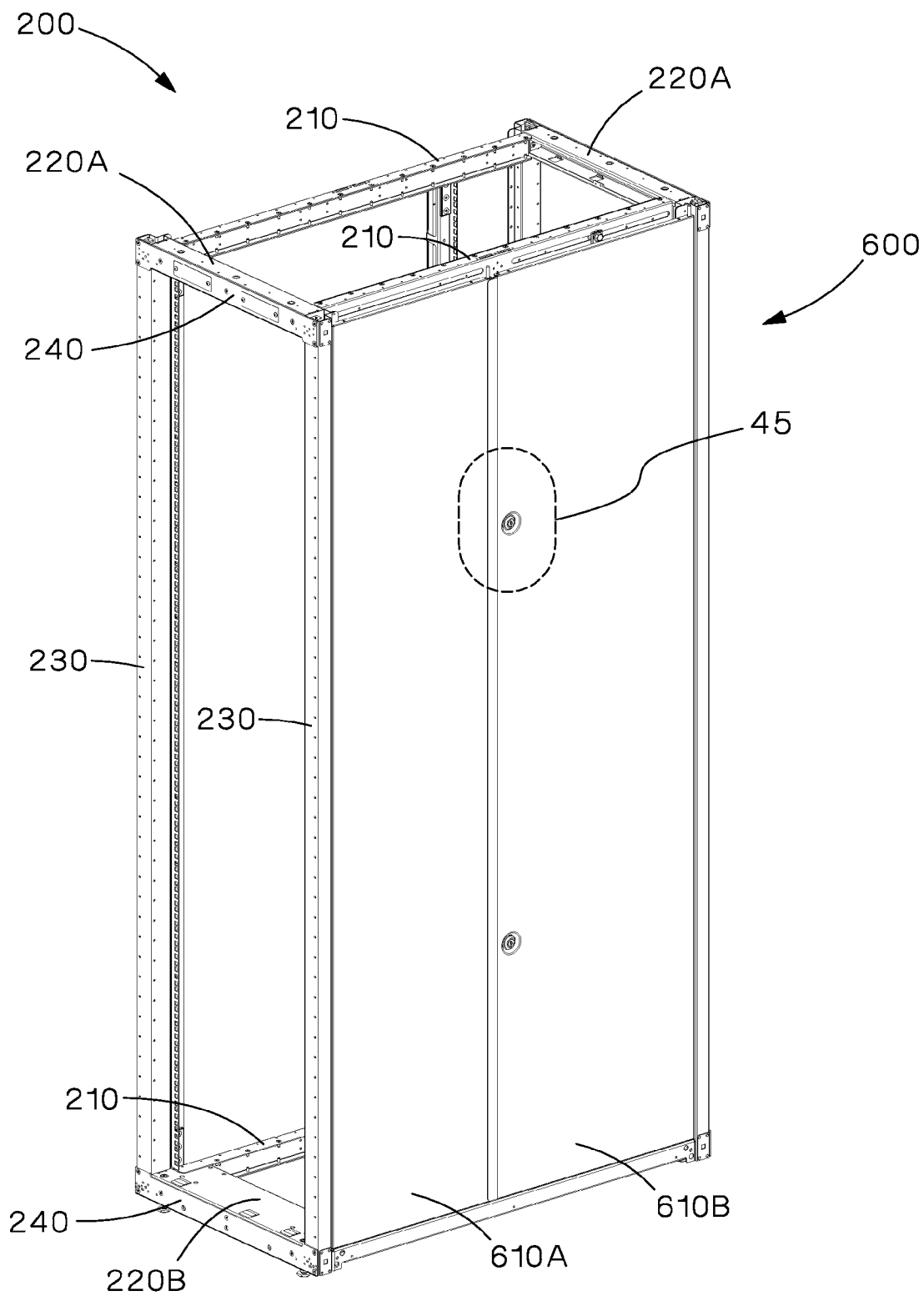


FIG. 44

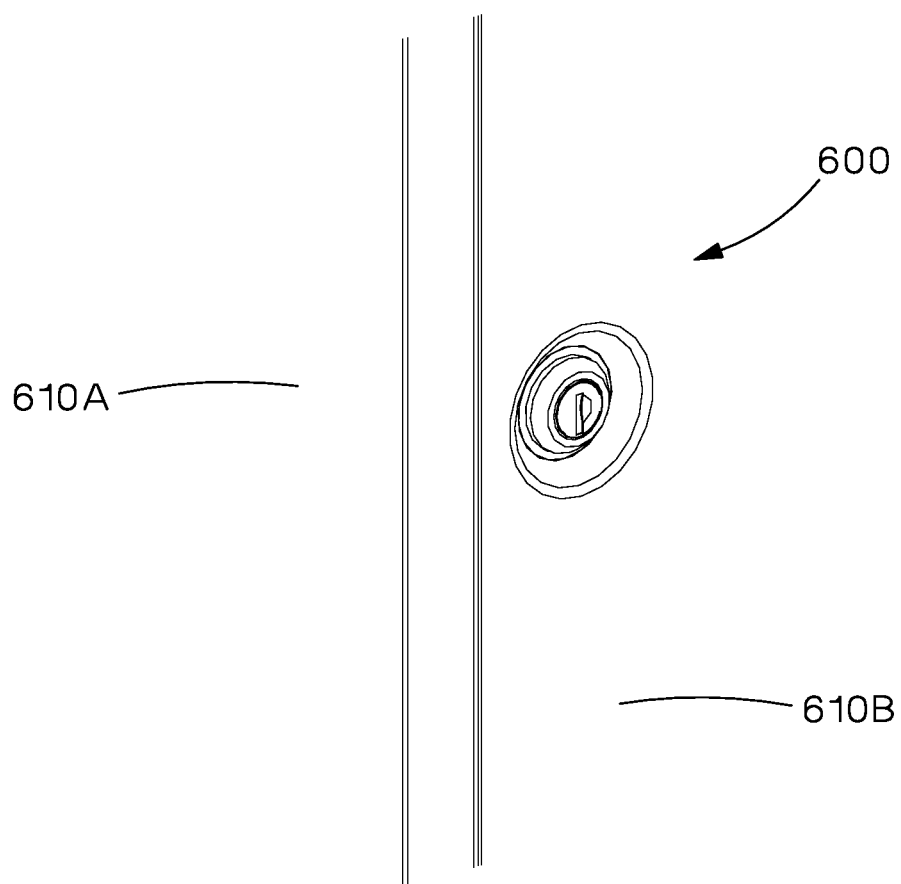


FIG. 45

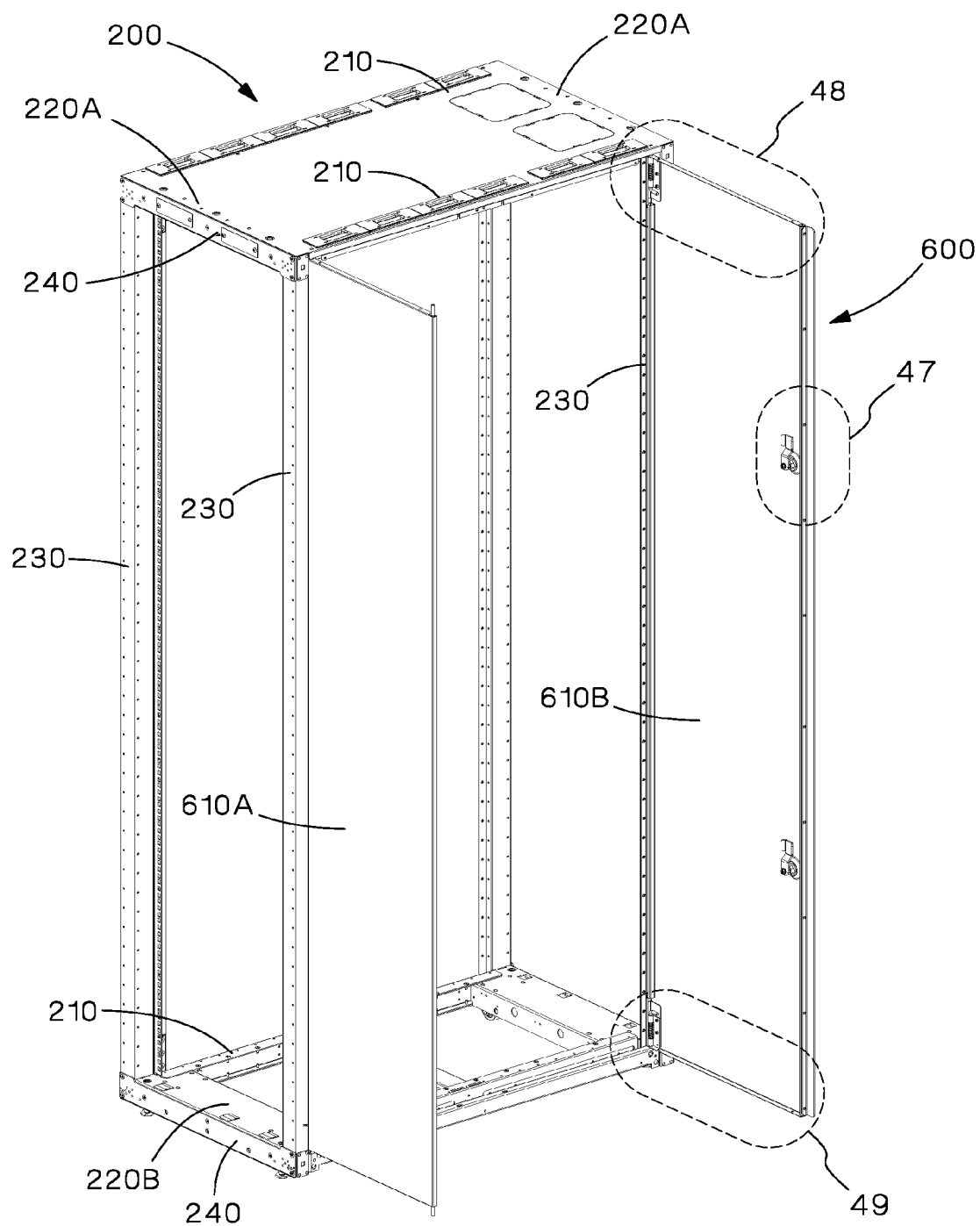


FIG. 46



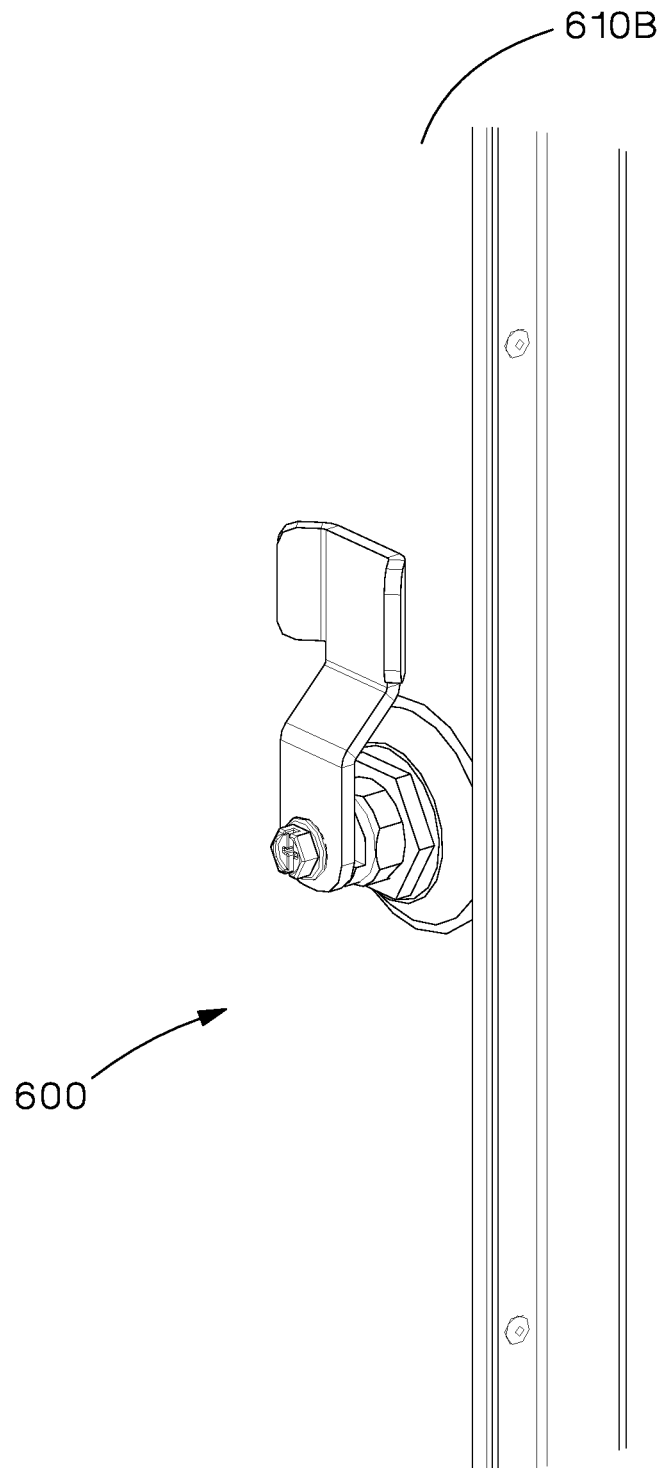


FIG.47

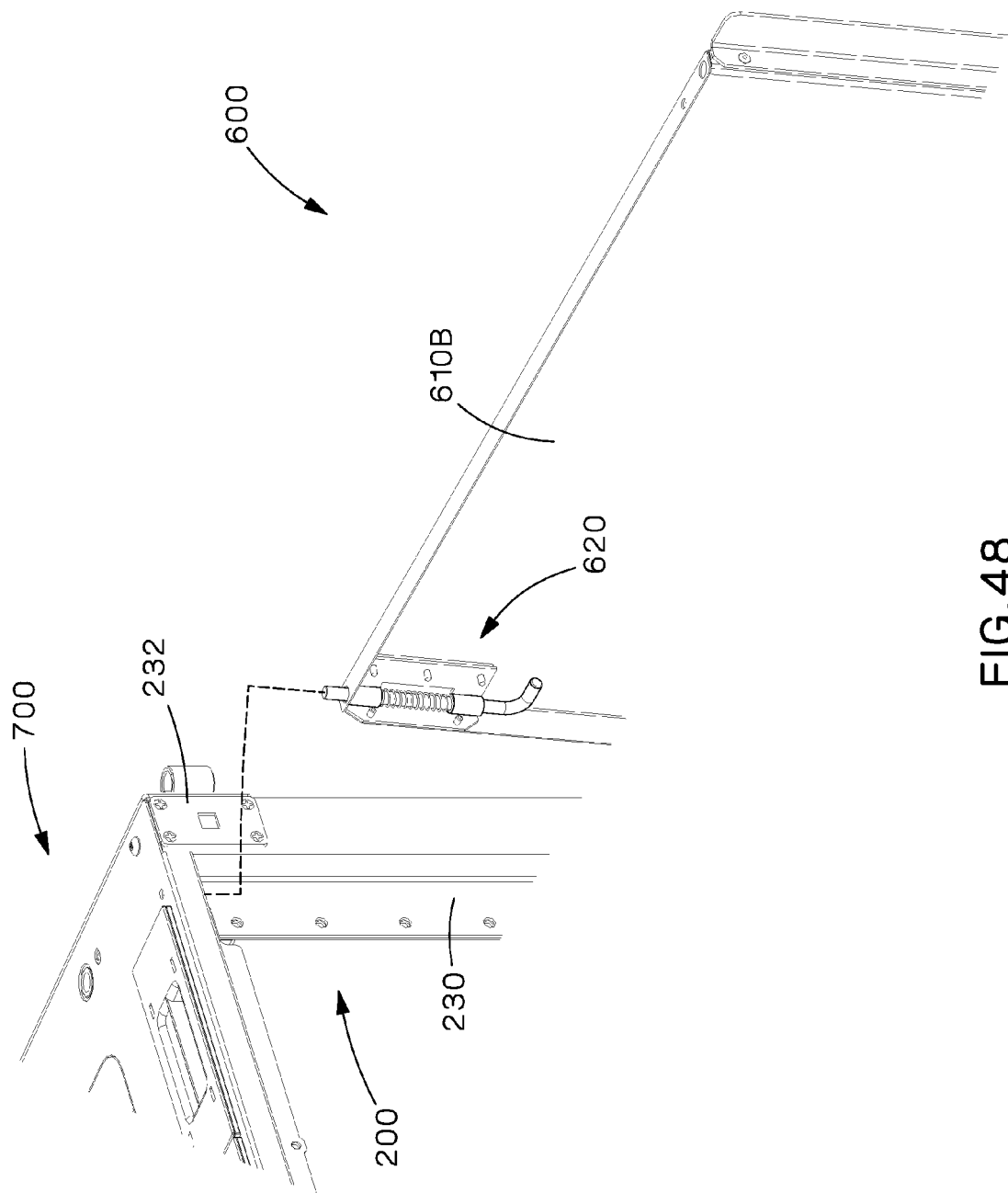


FIG. 48

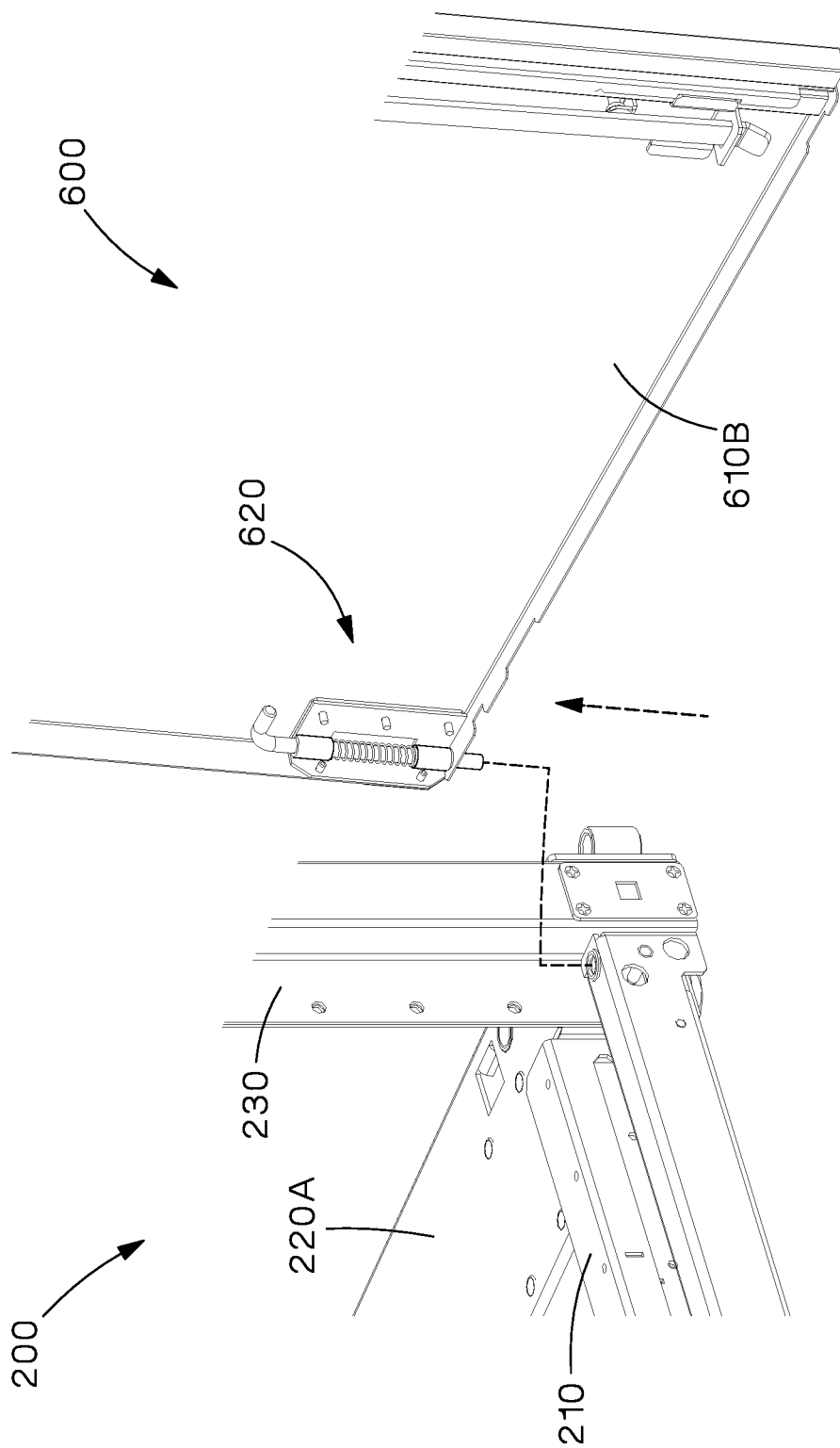


FIG. 49

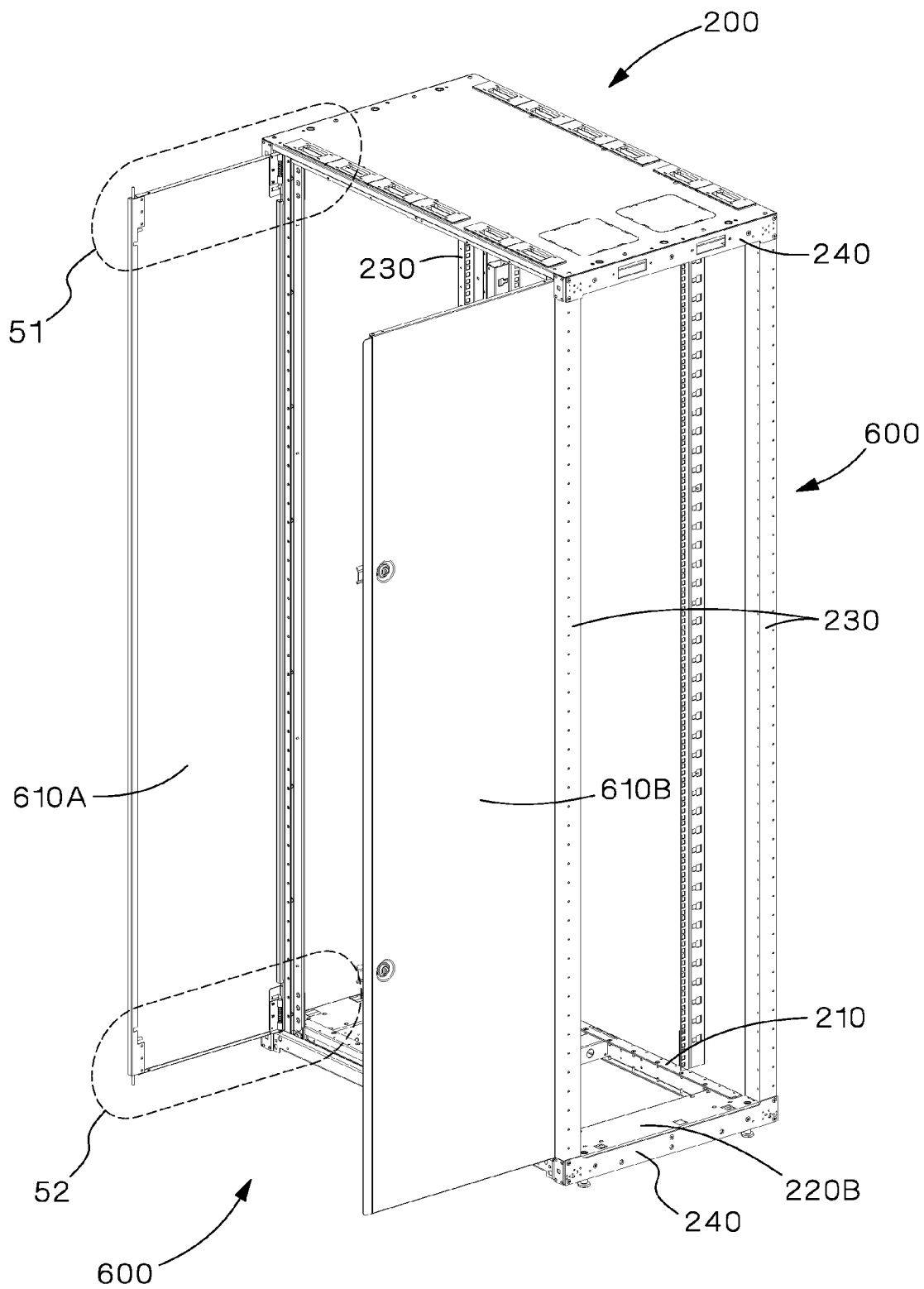


FIG. 50

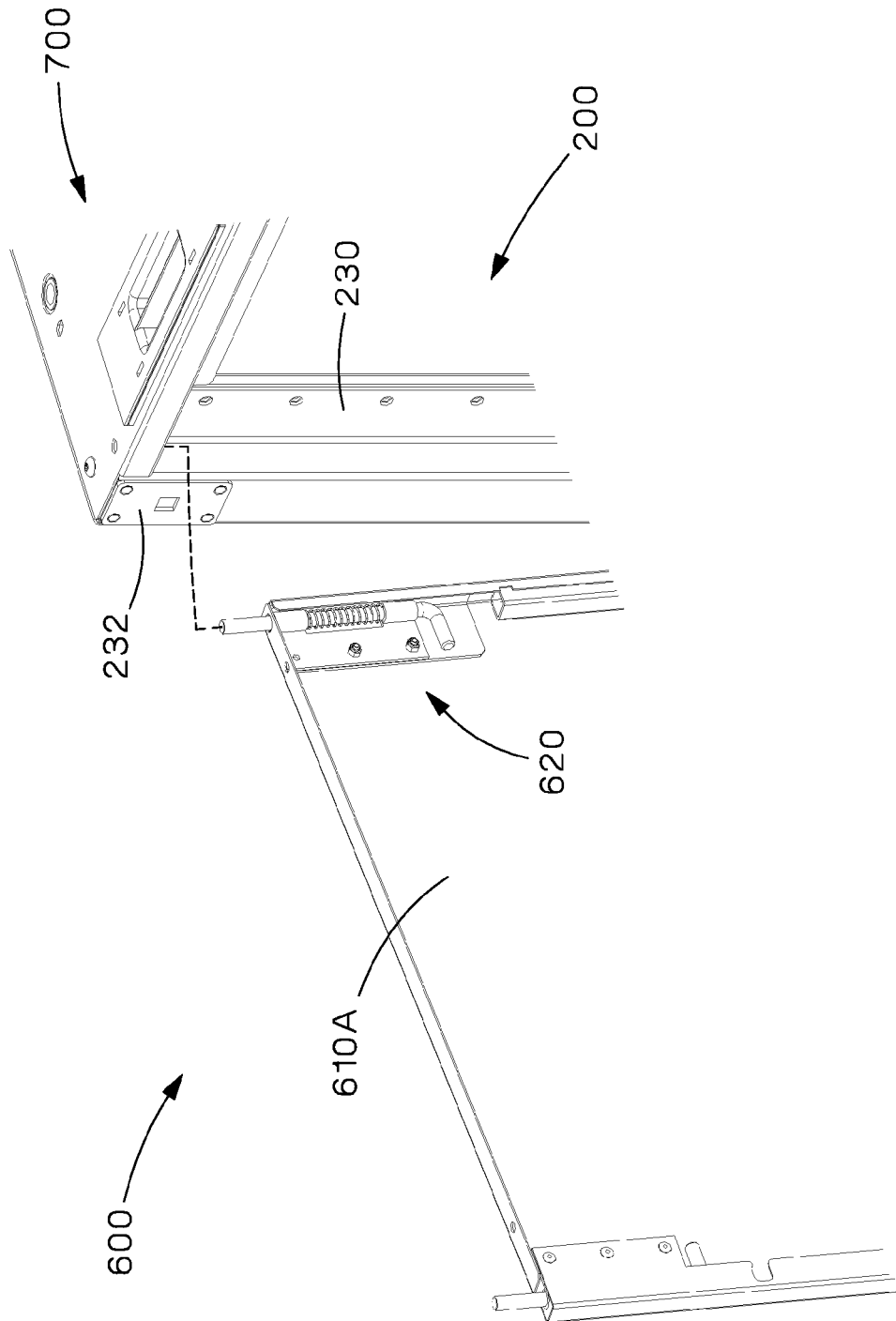


FIG. 51

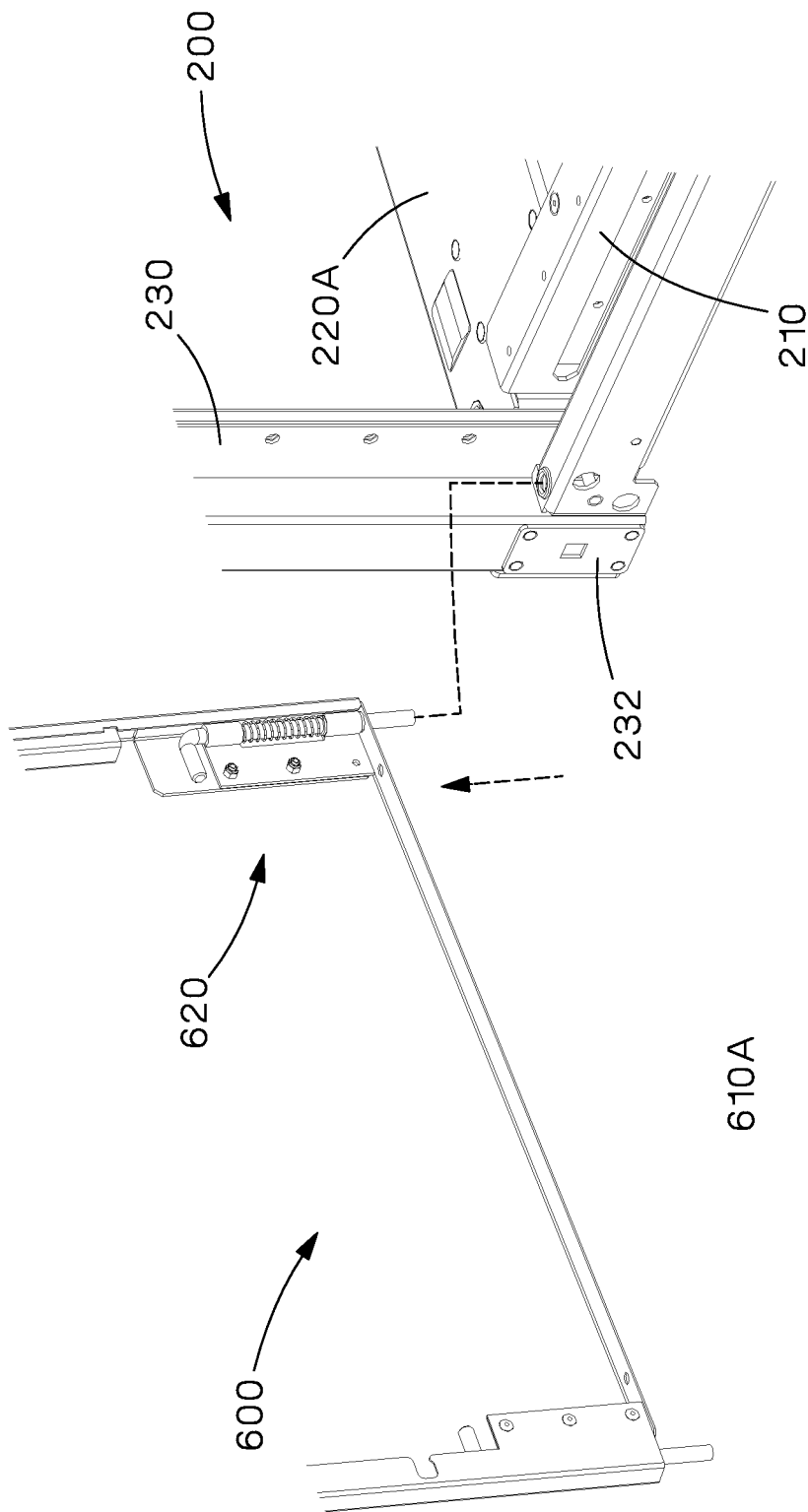


FIG. 52

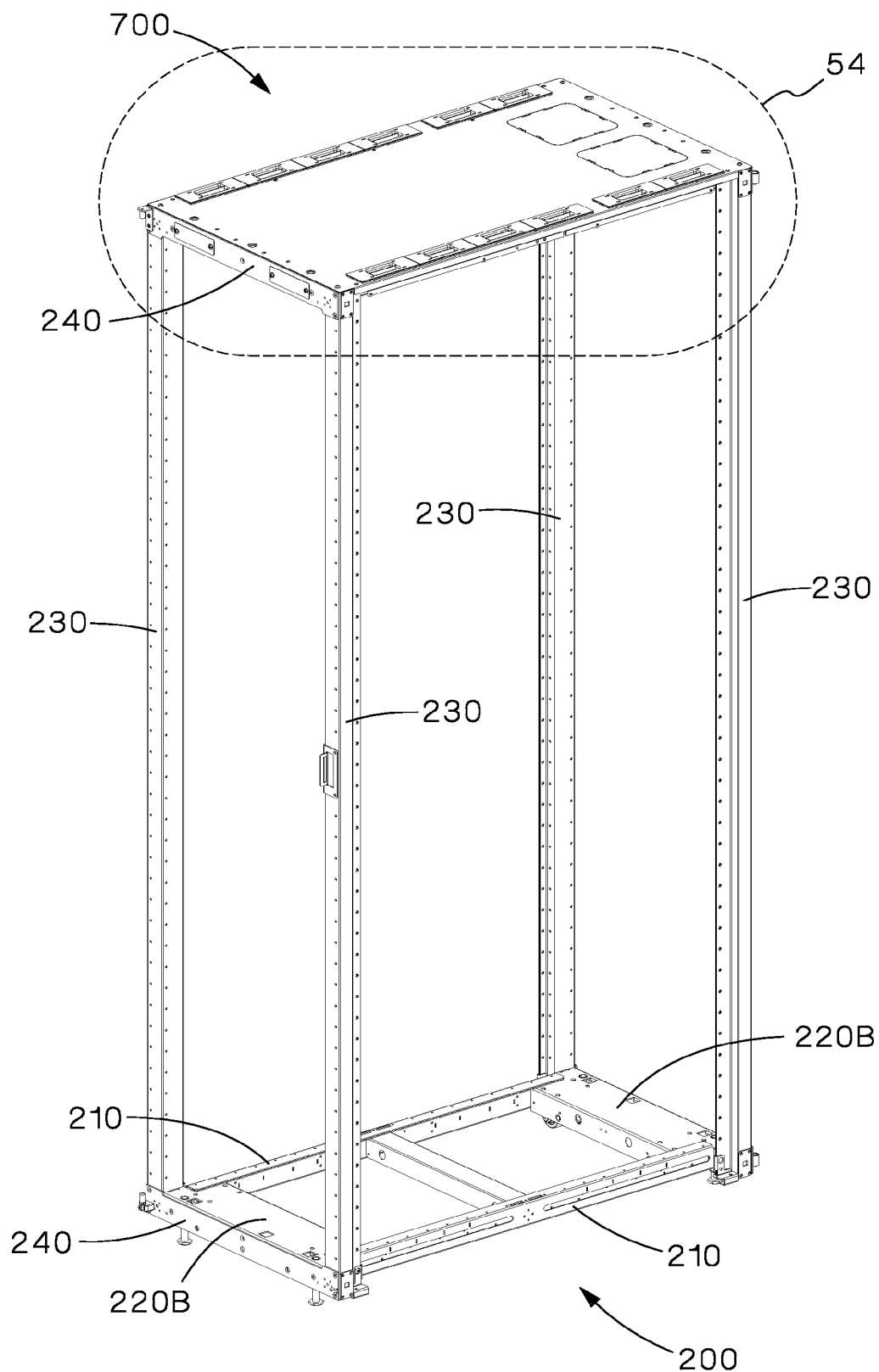


FIG. 53

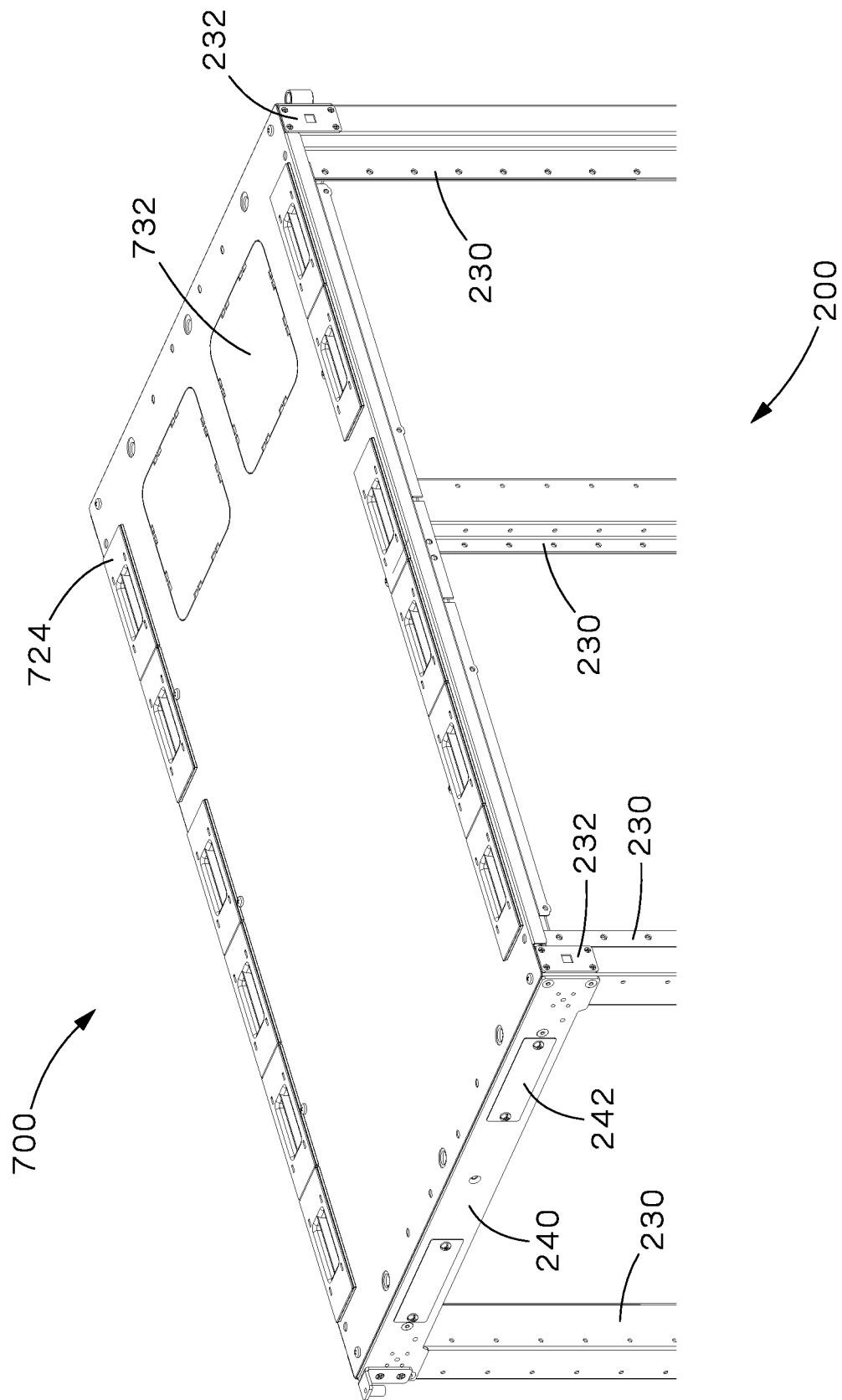


FIG. 54



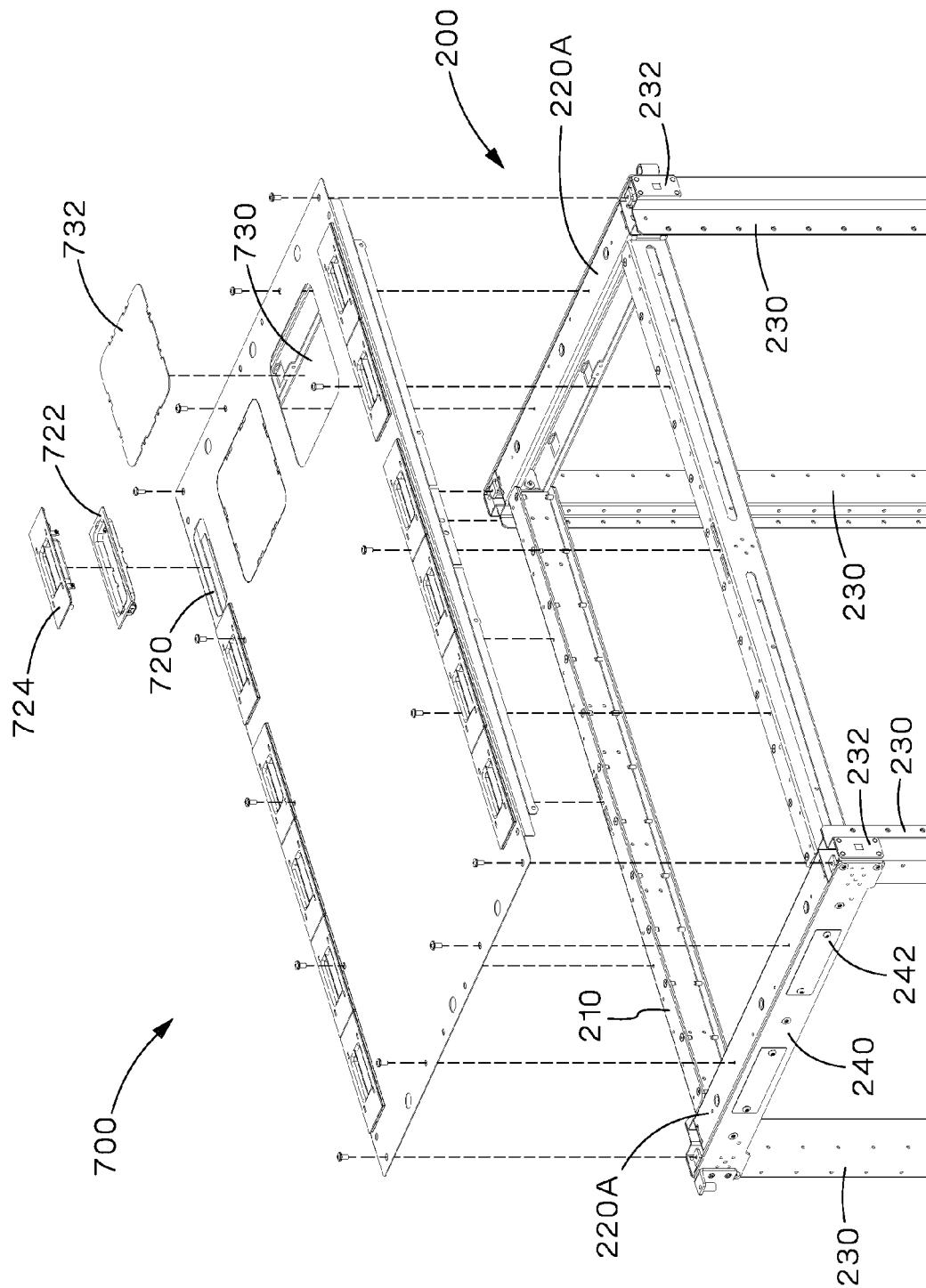


FIG. 55

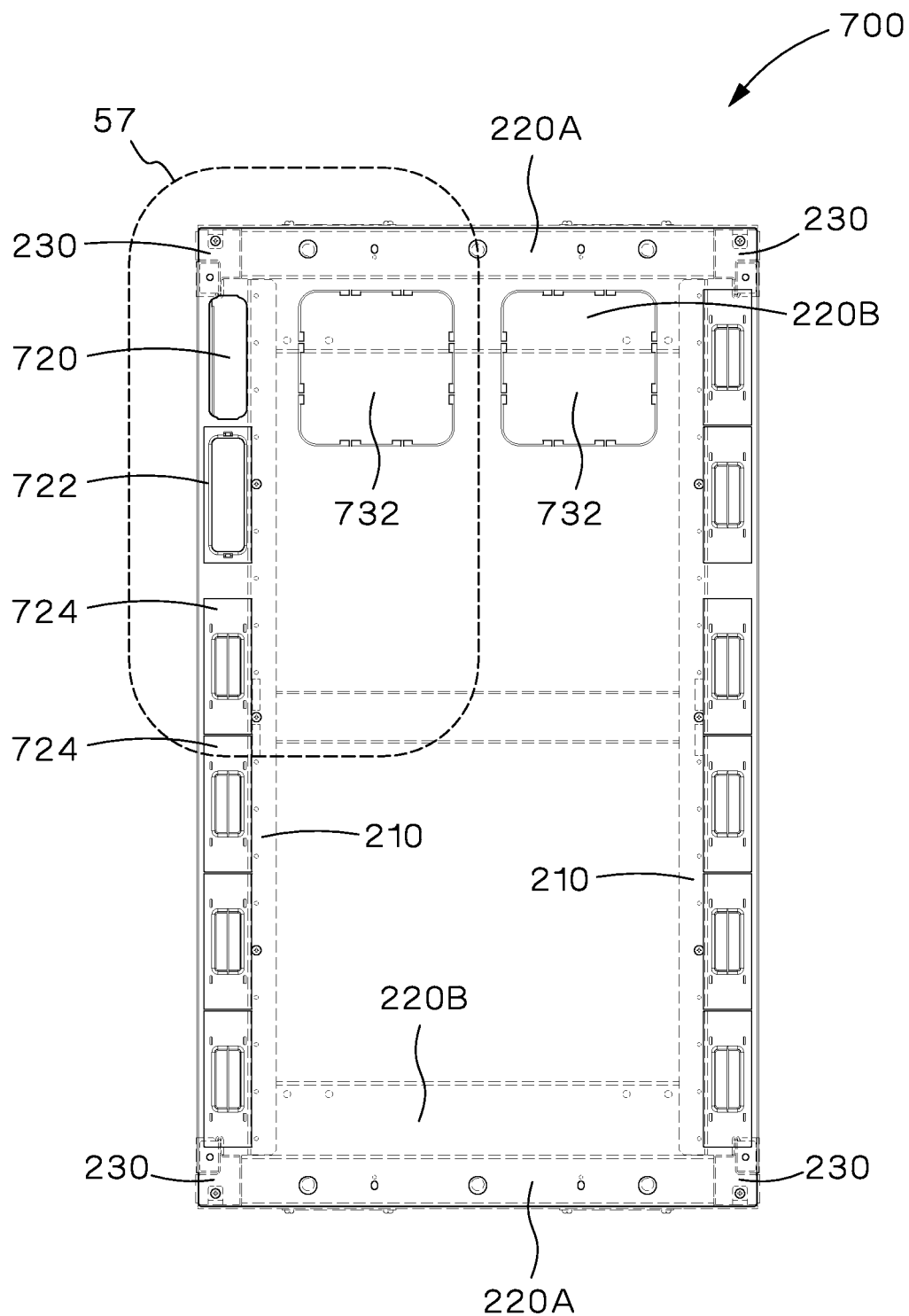


FIG. 56

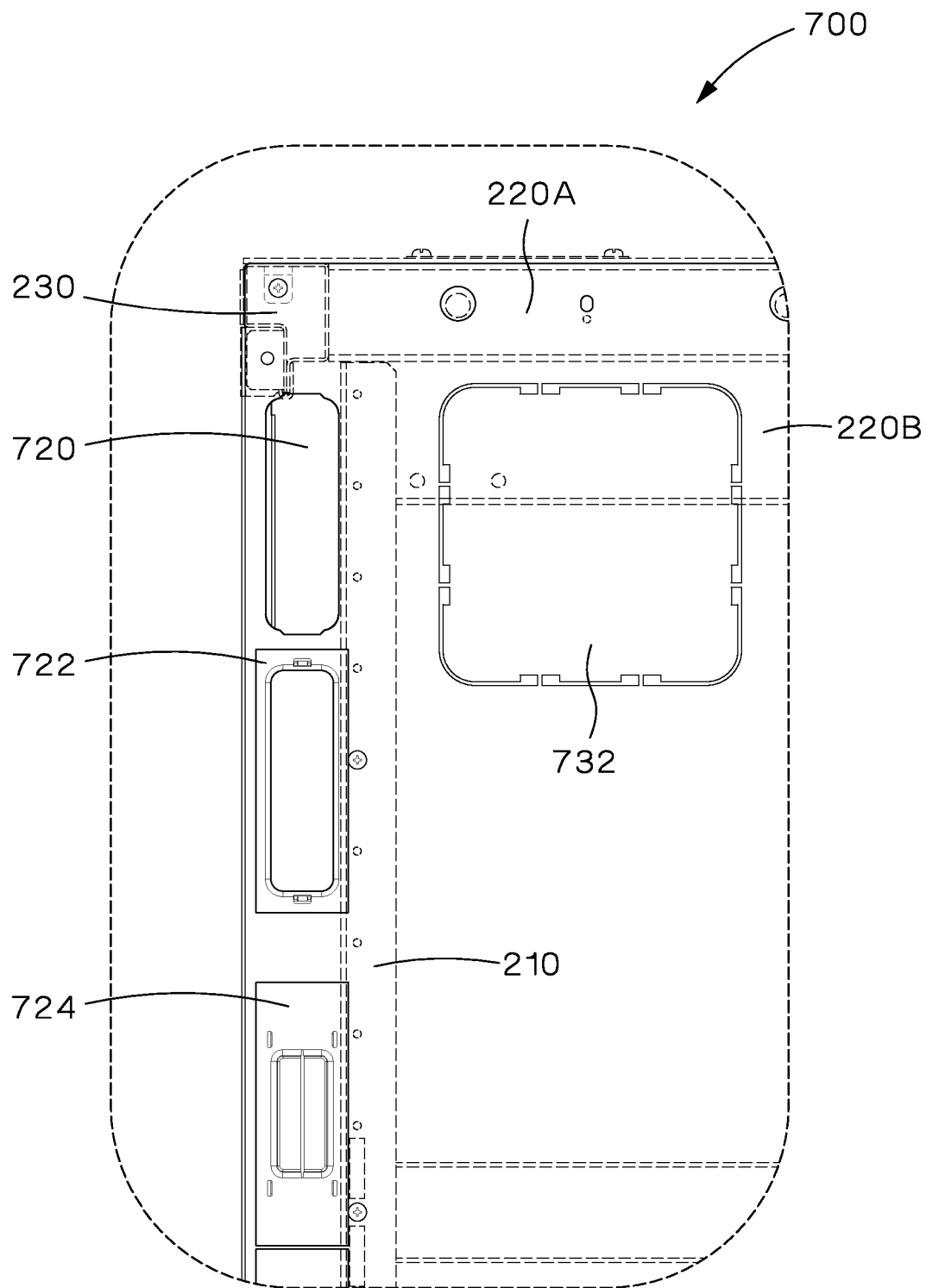


FIG.57

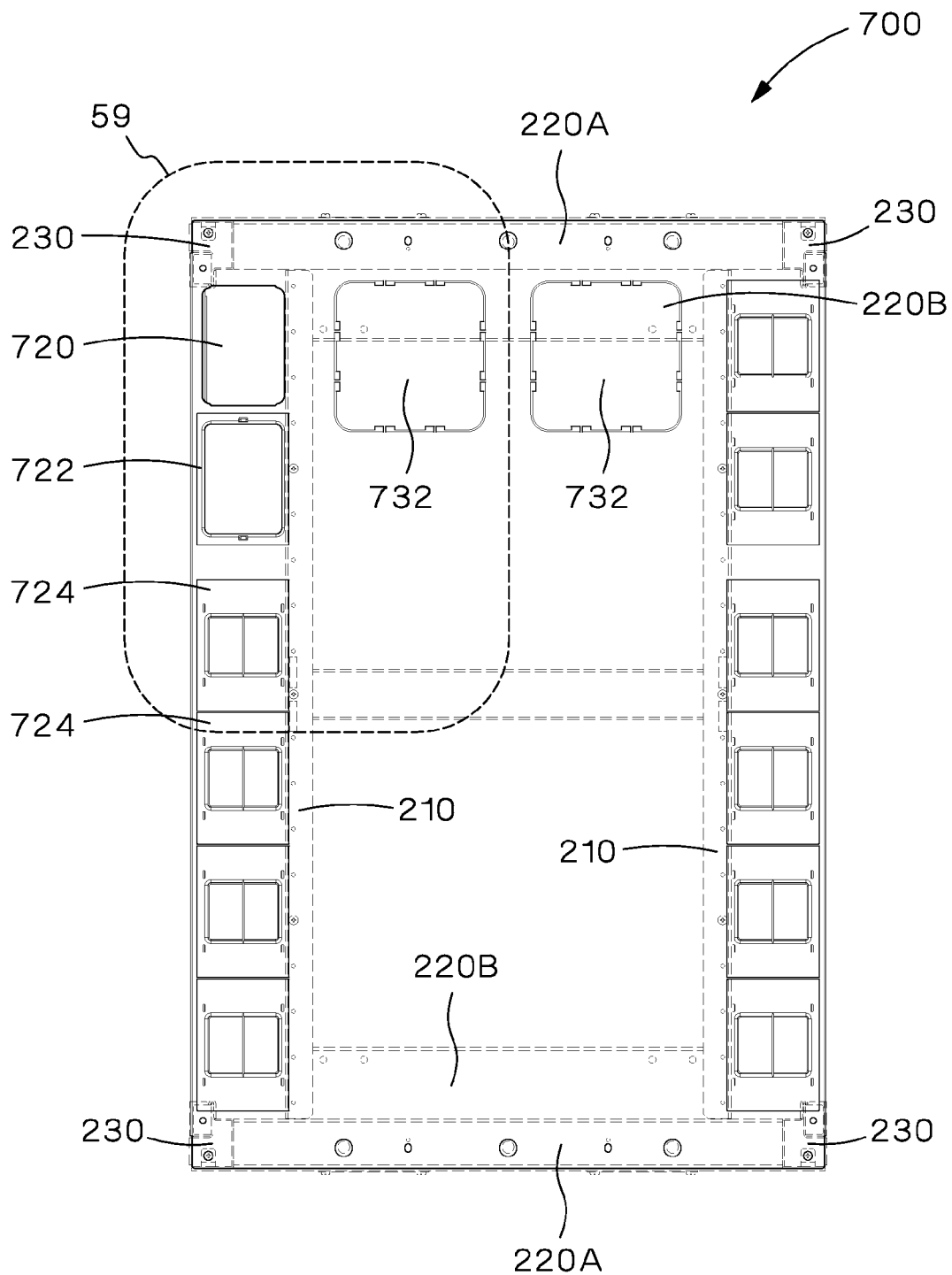


FIG. 58

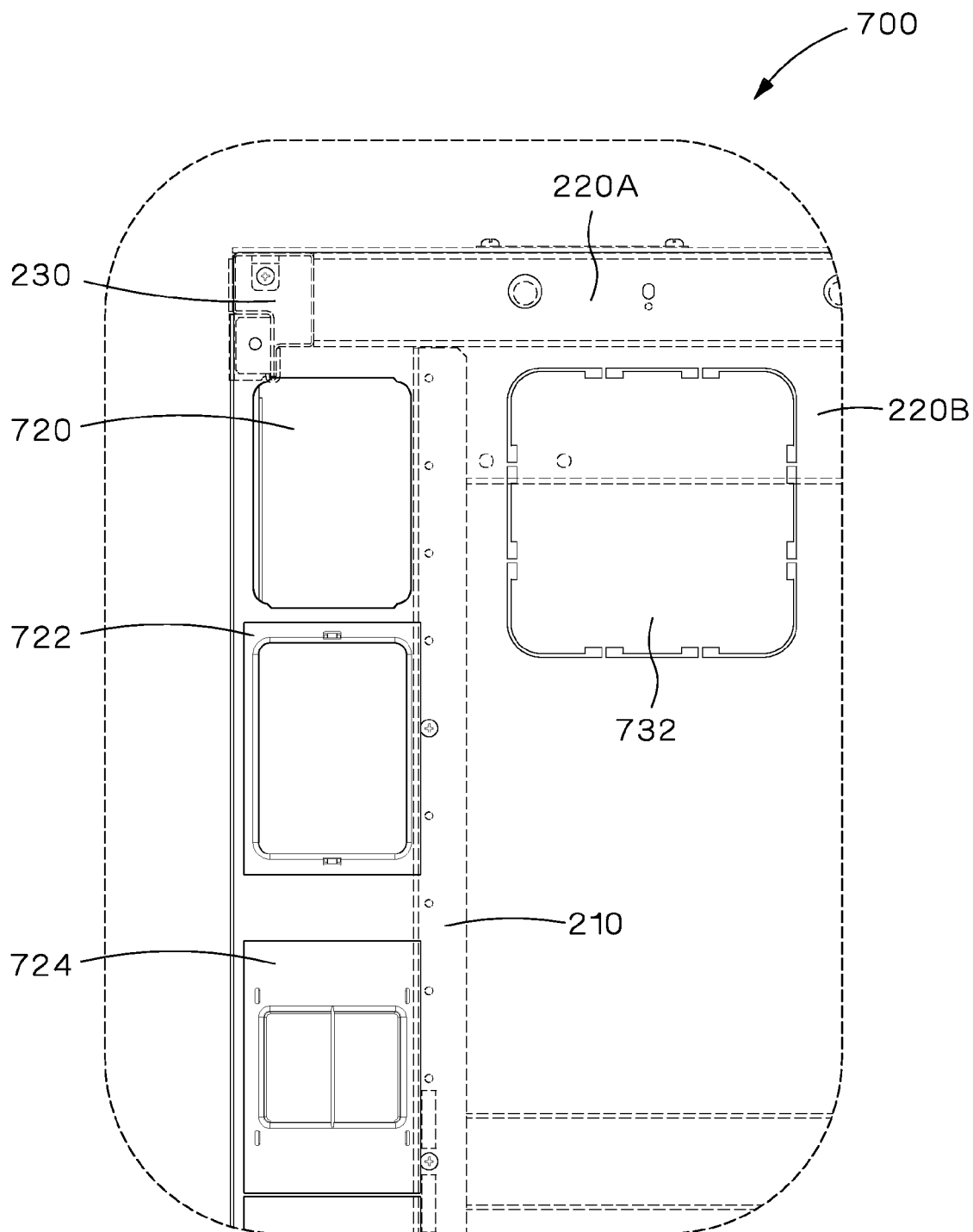


FIG.59

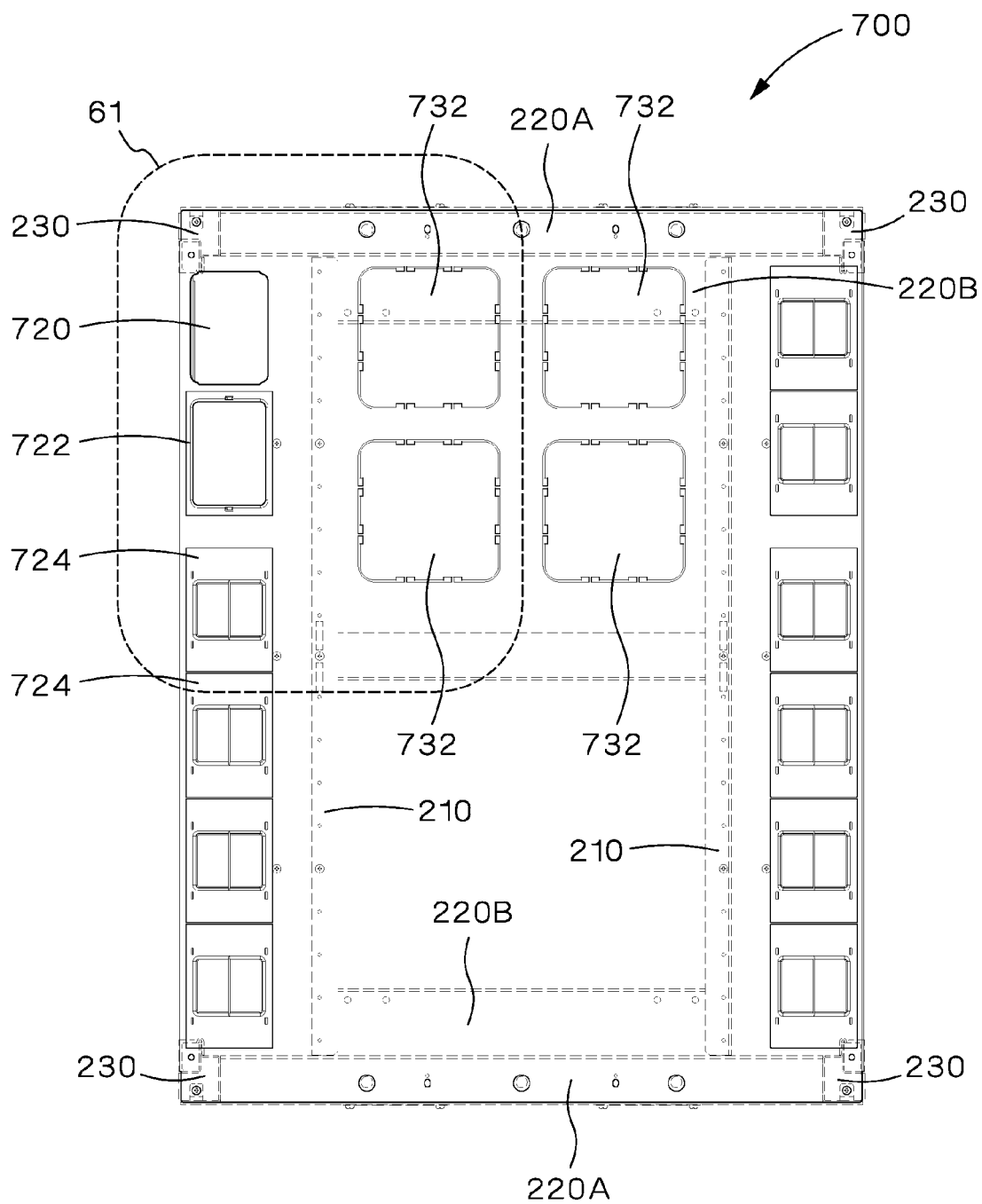


FIG. 60

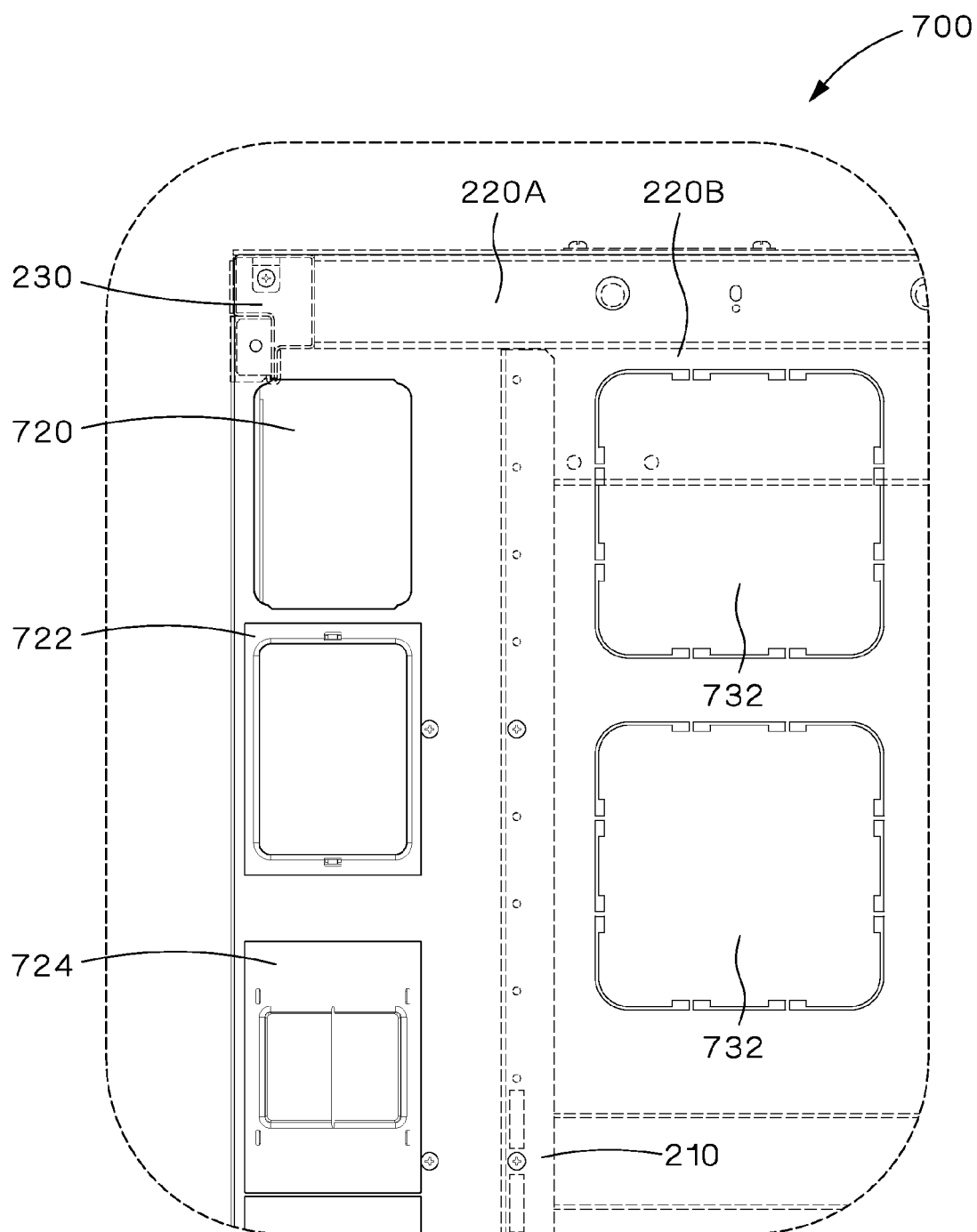


FIG. 61

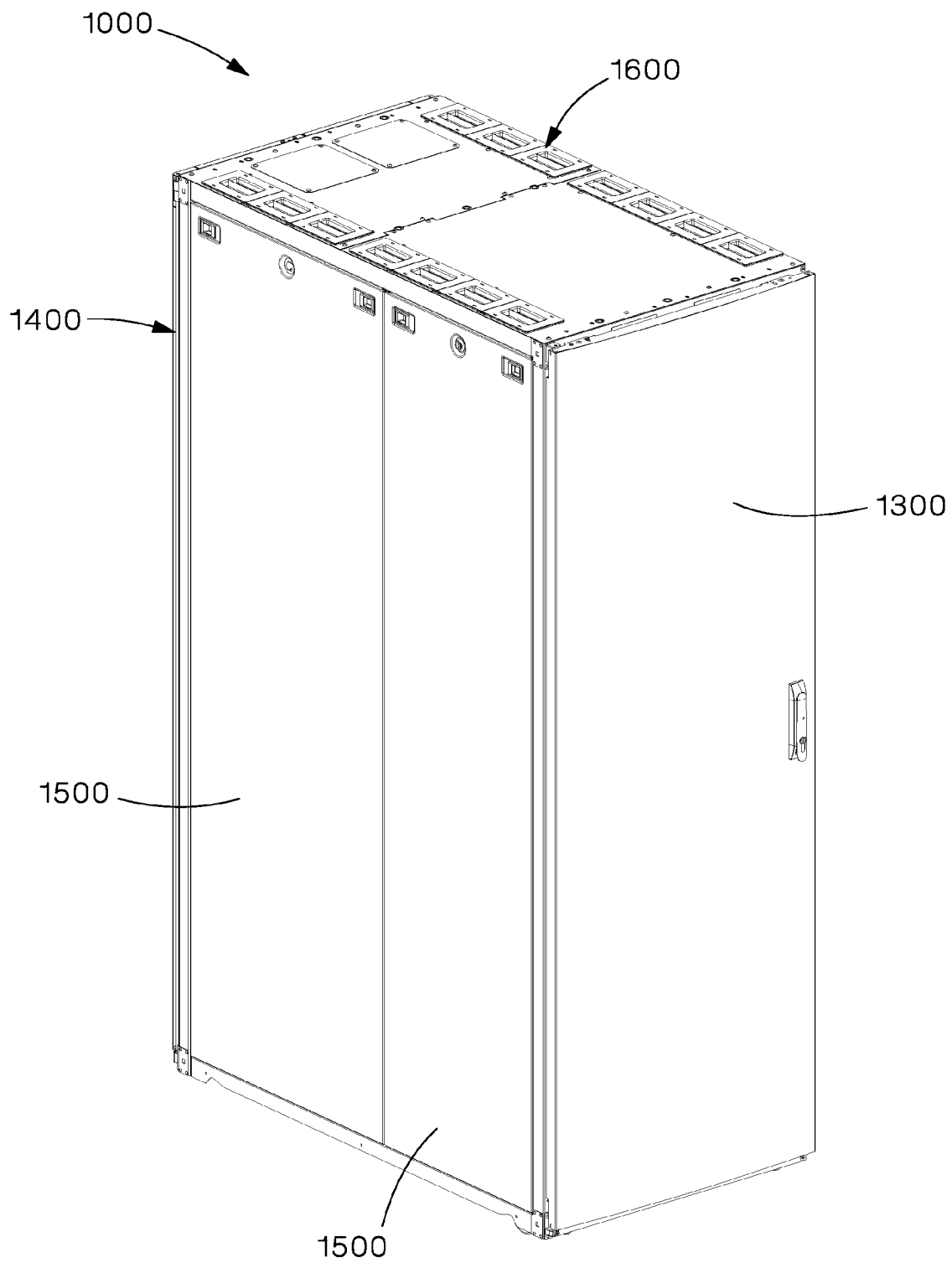


FIG. 62



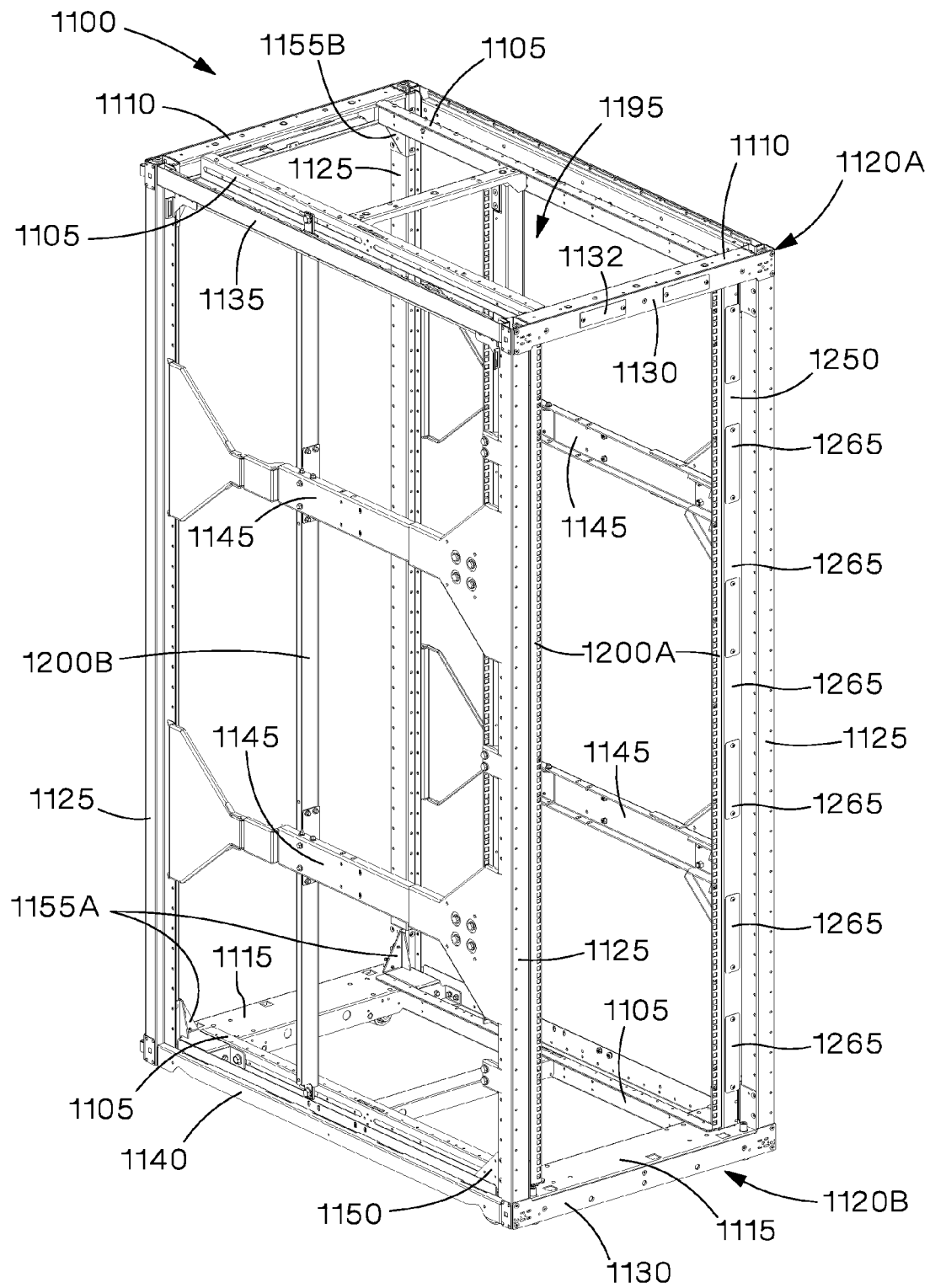


FIG. 63

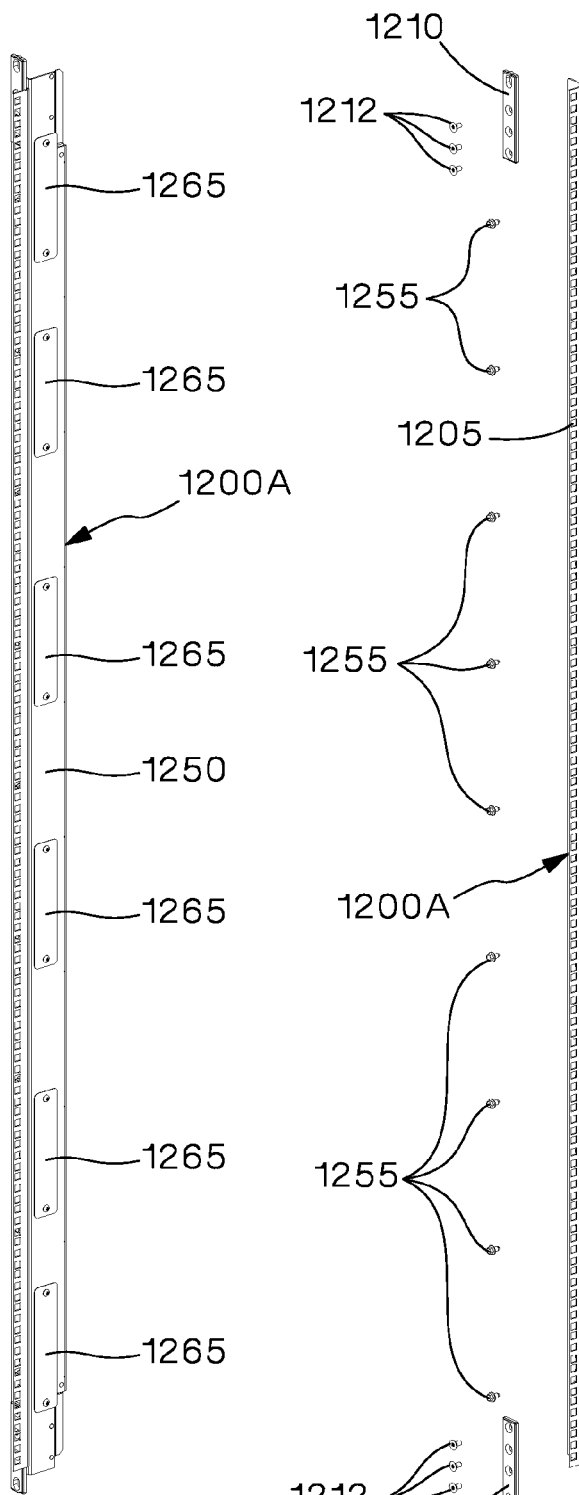


FIG. 64A

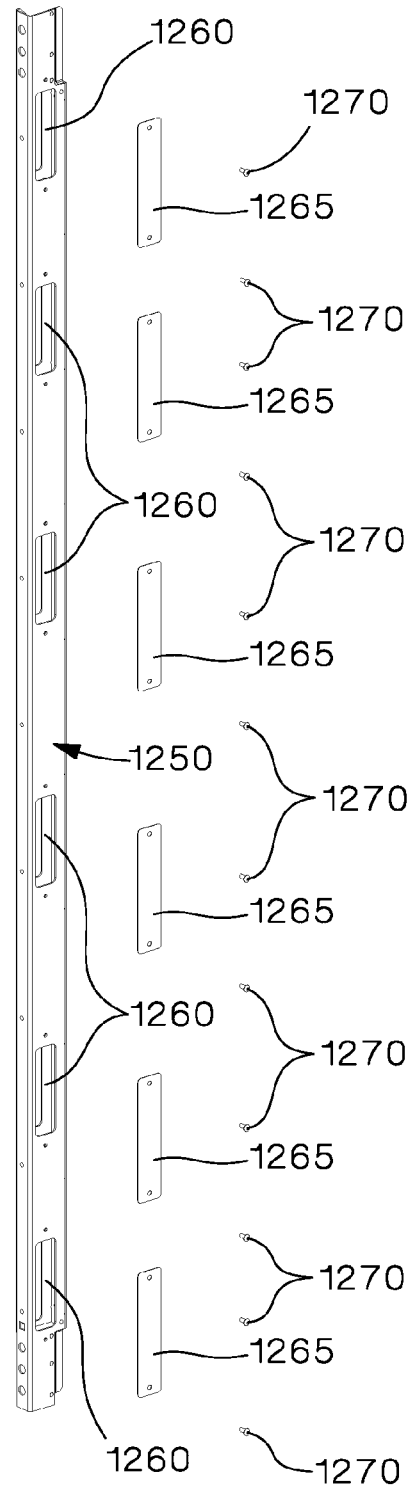


FIG. 64B

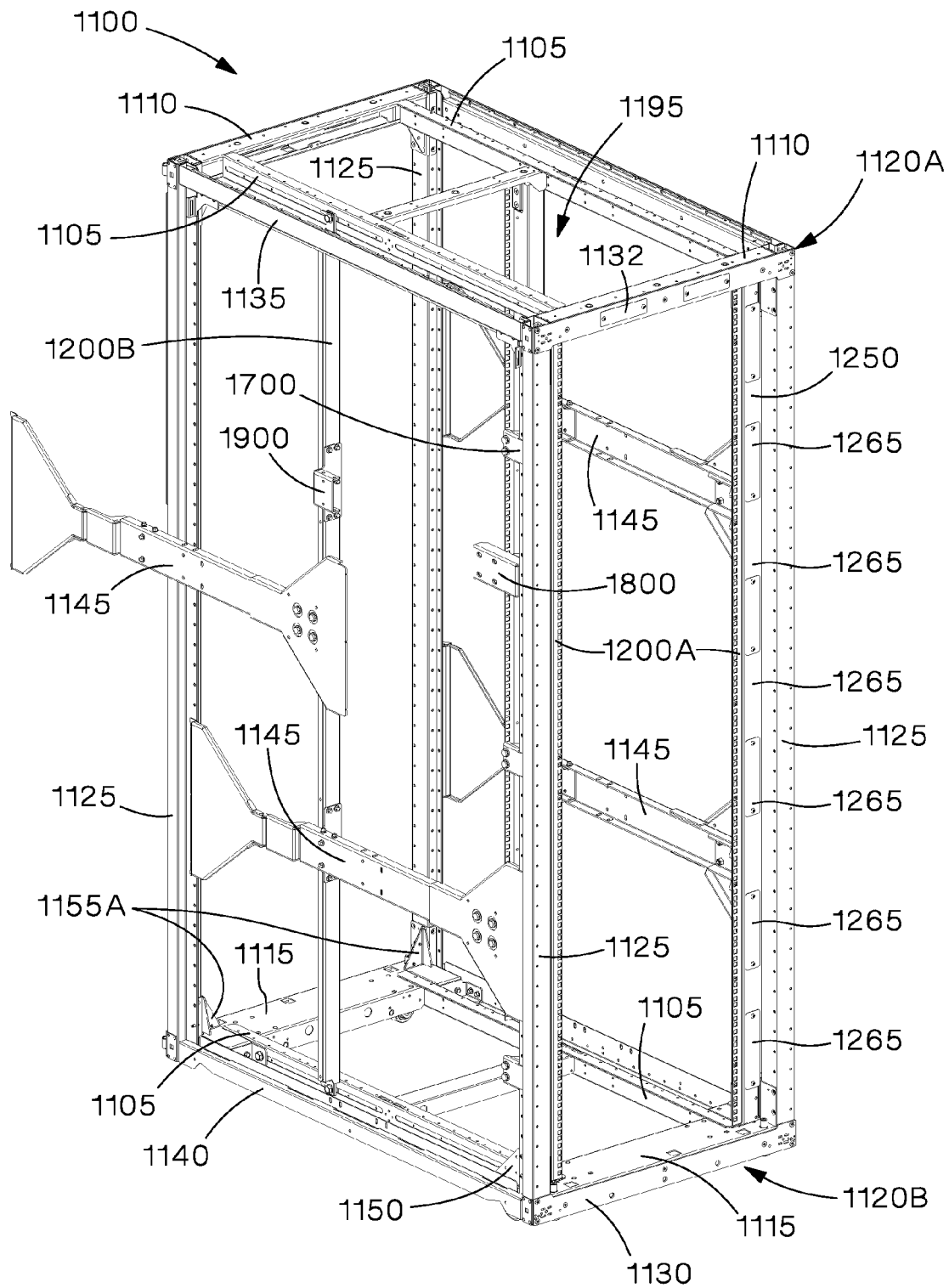


FIG.65

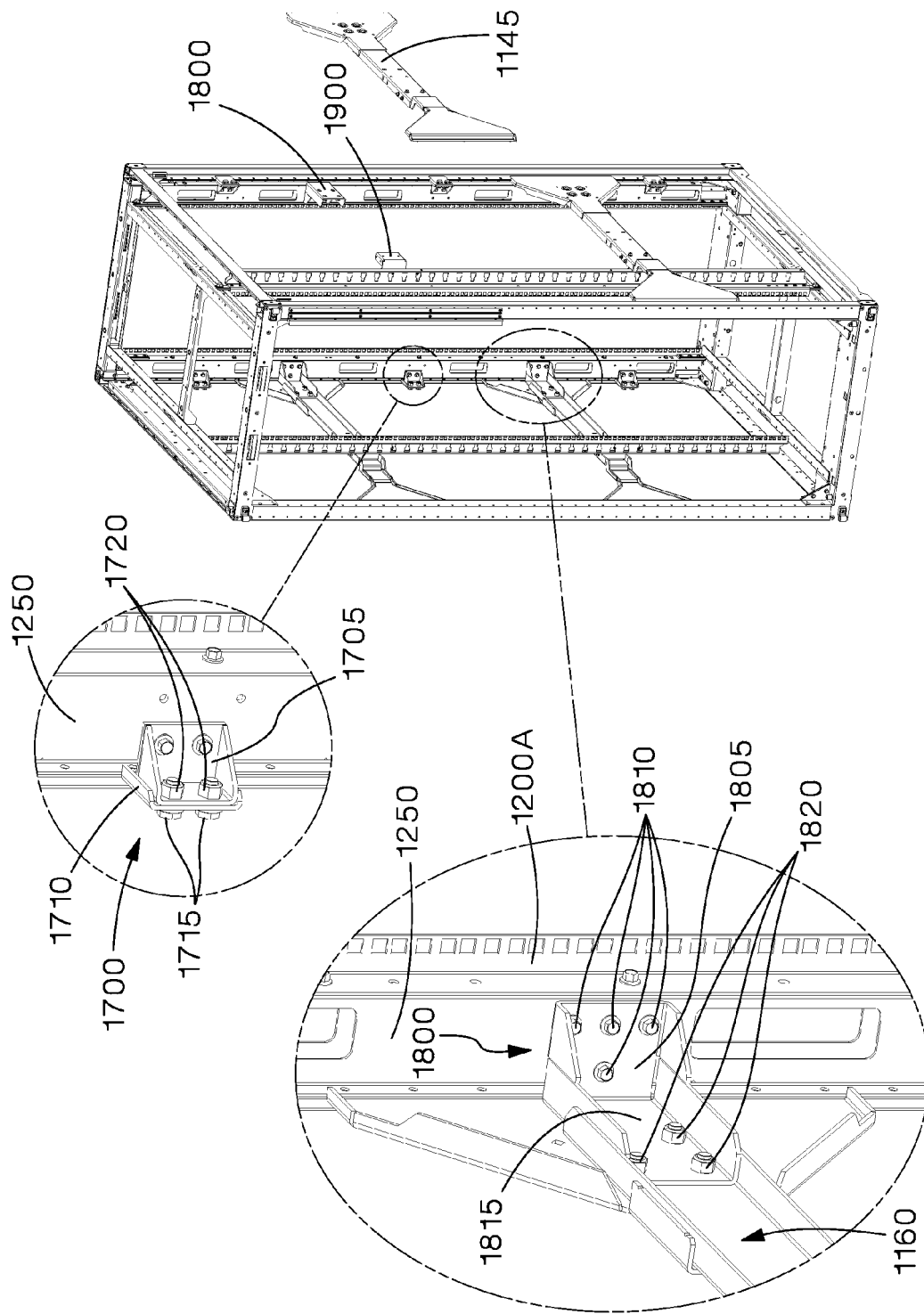


FIG. 66

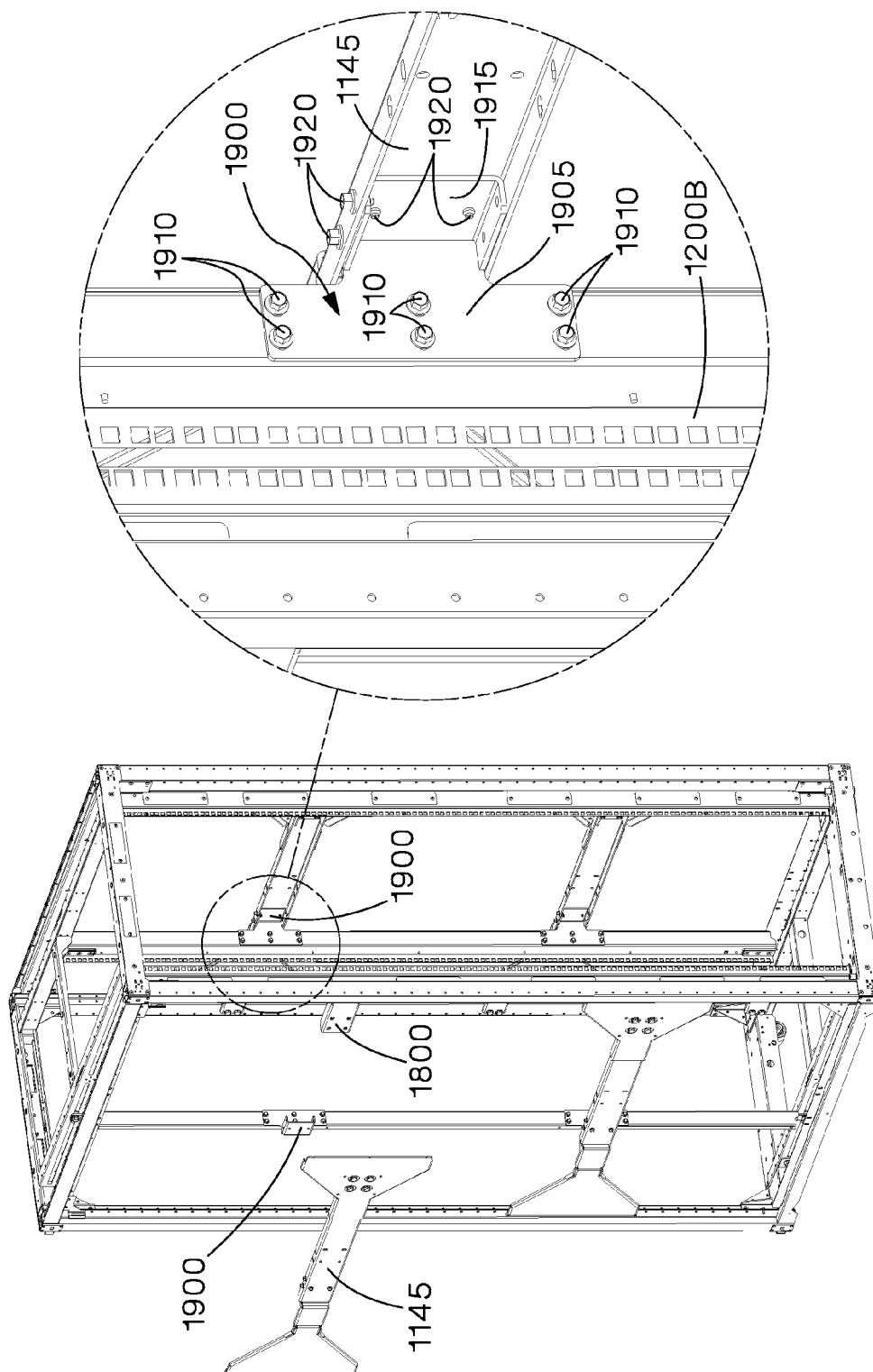


FIG. 67

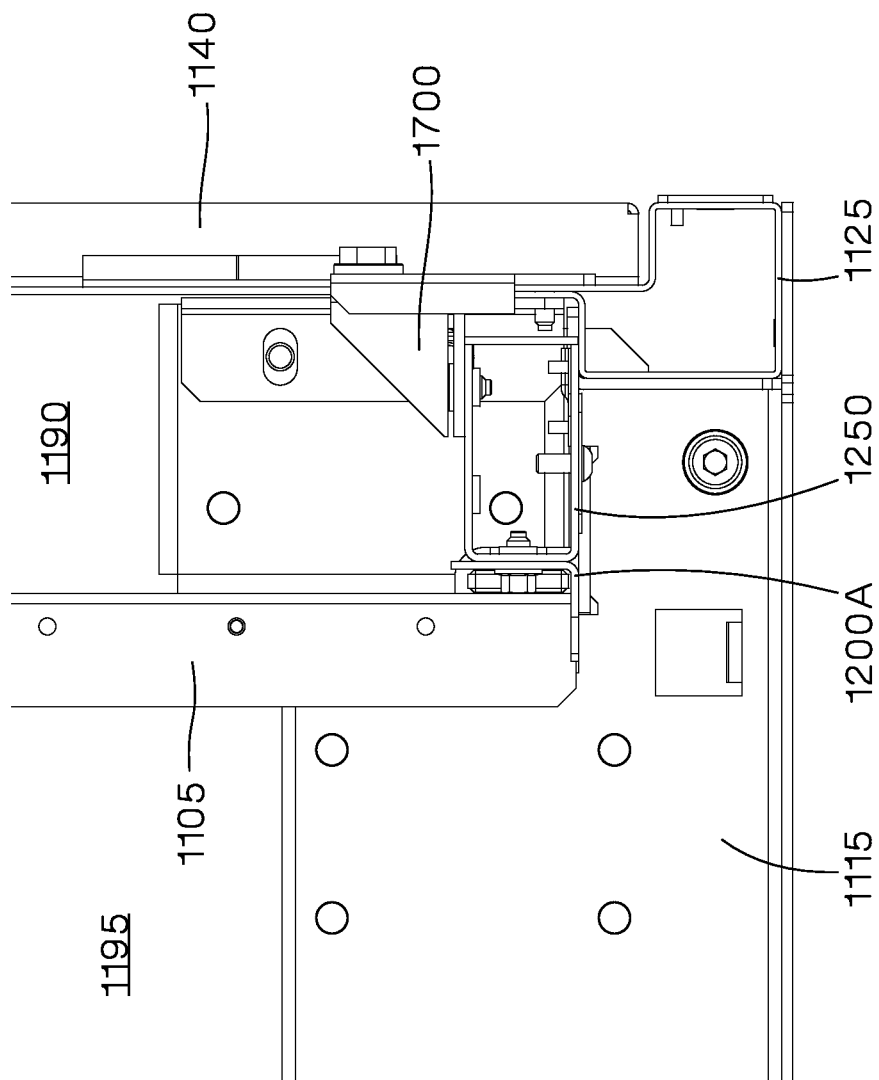
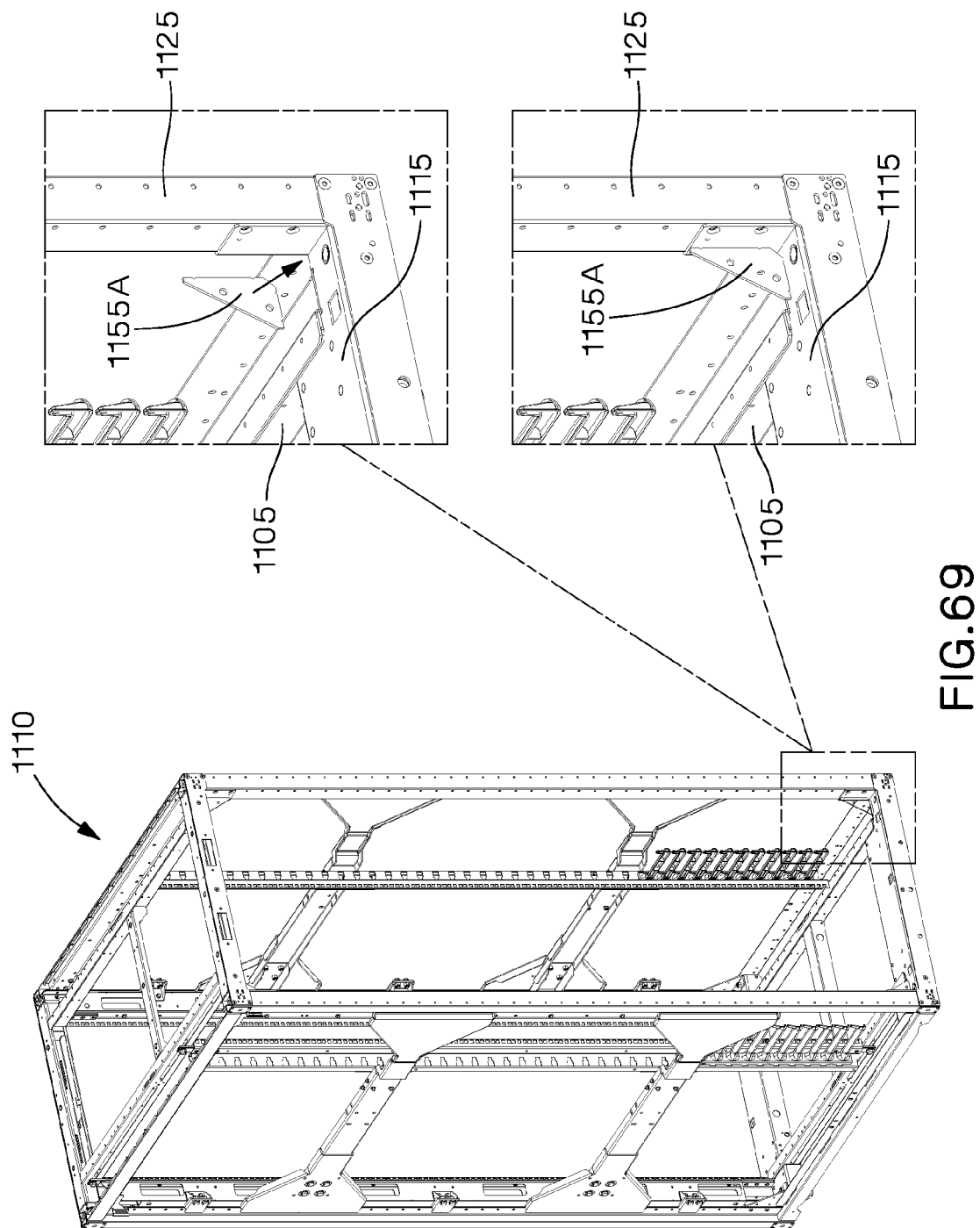


FIG. 68



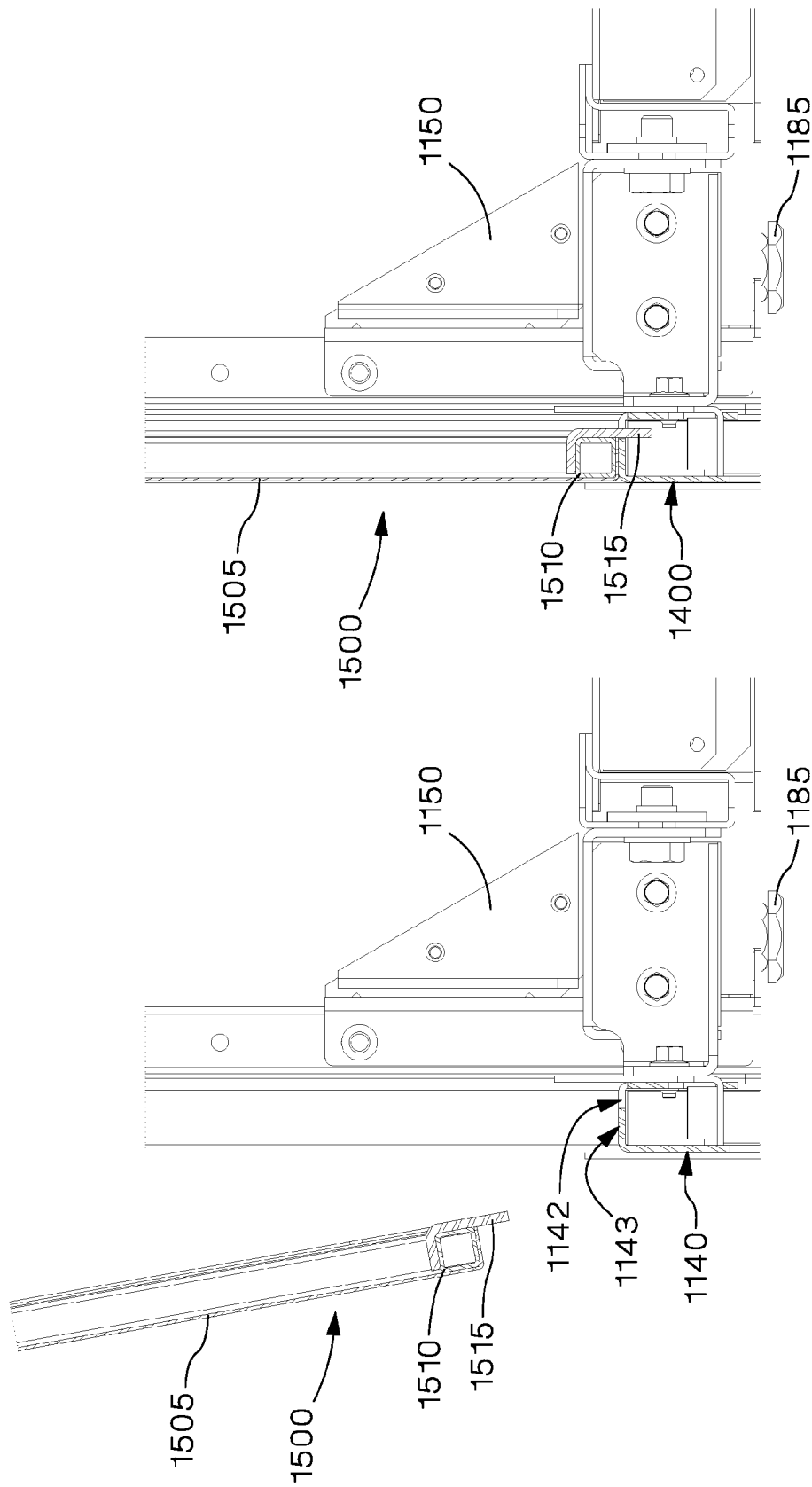


FIG. 70

FIG. 71



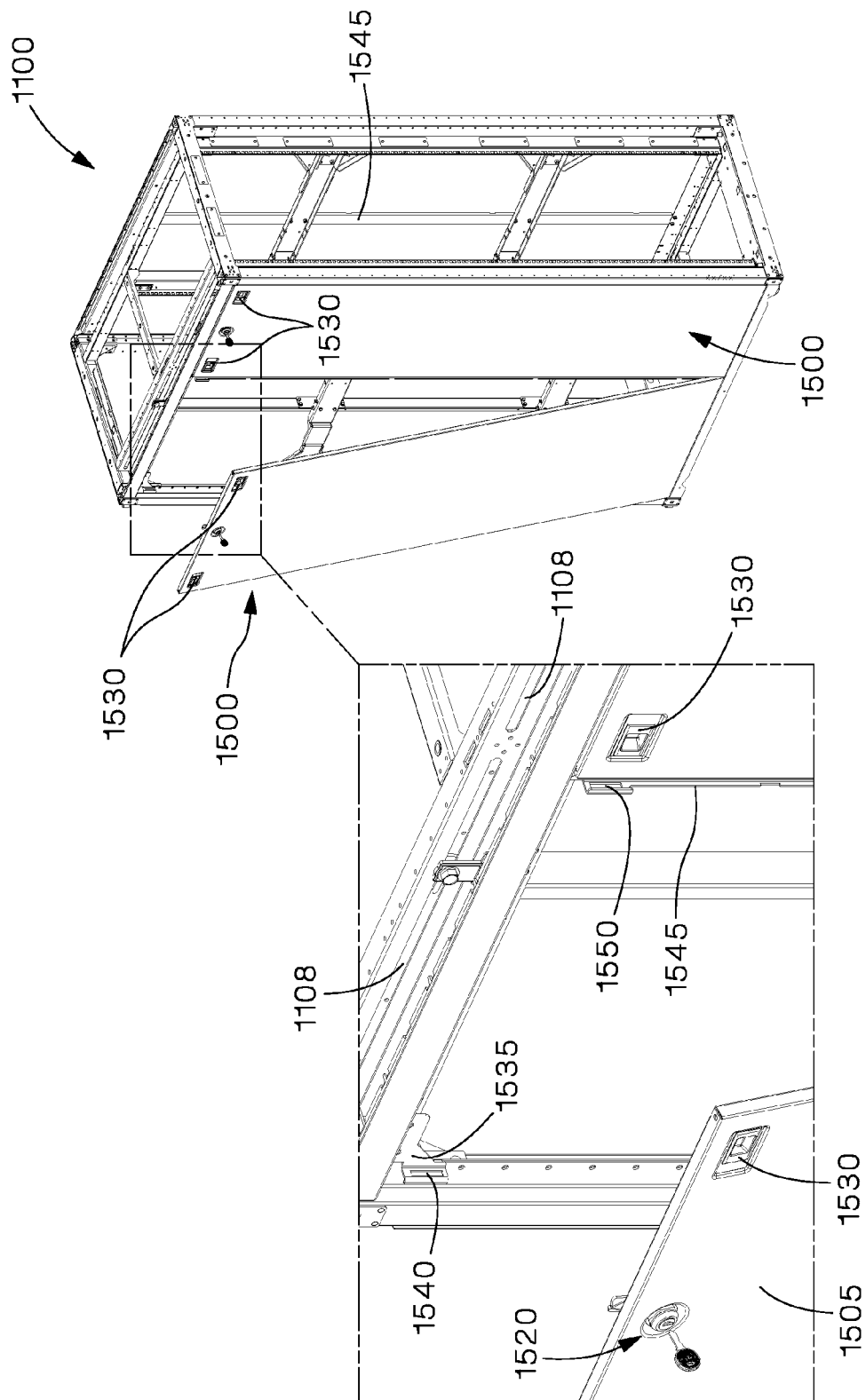


FIG. 72

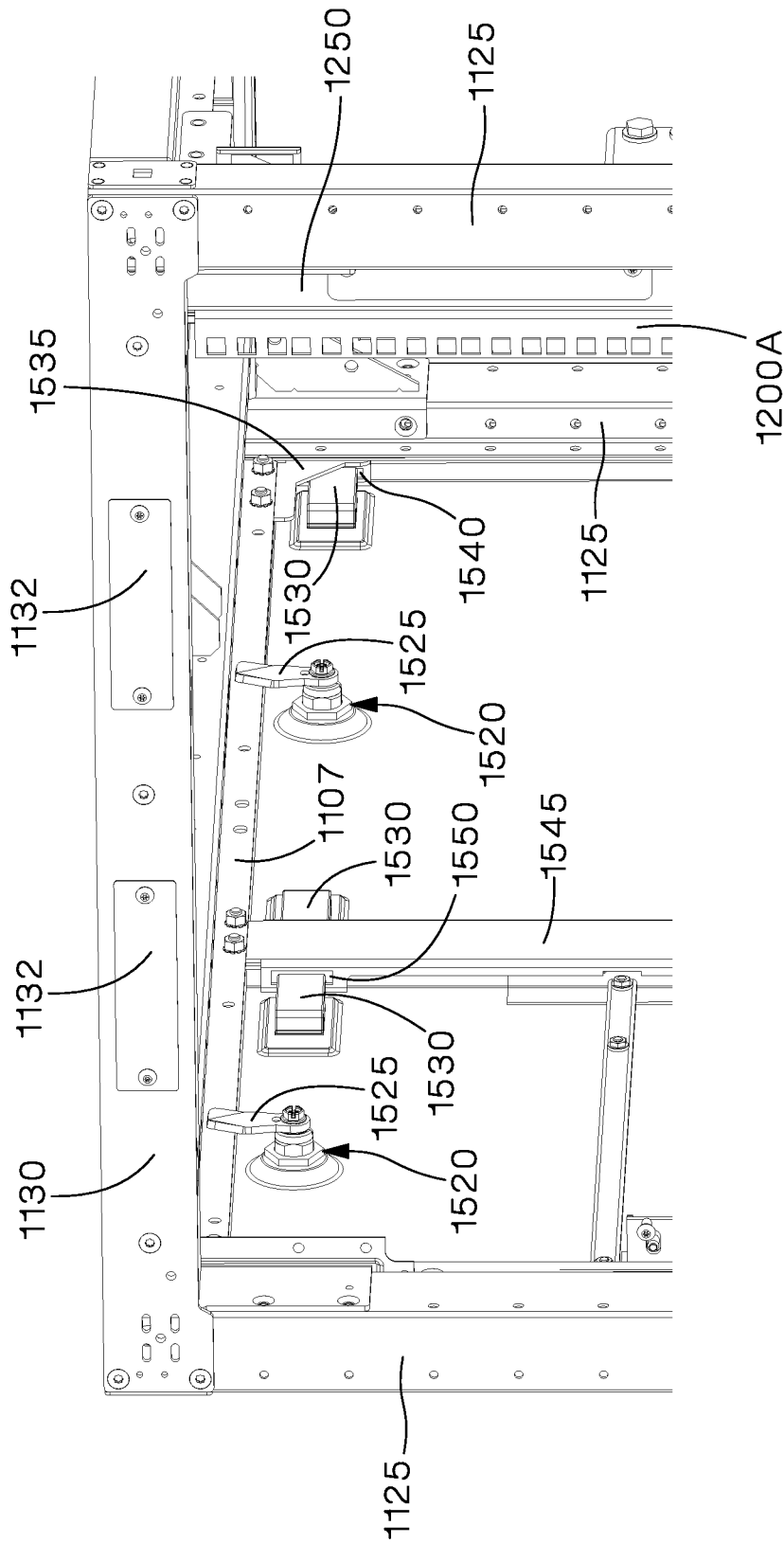


FIG. 73

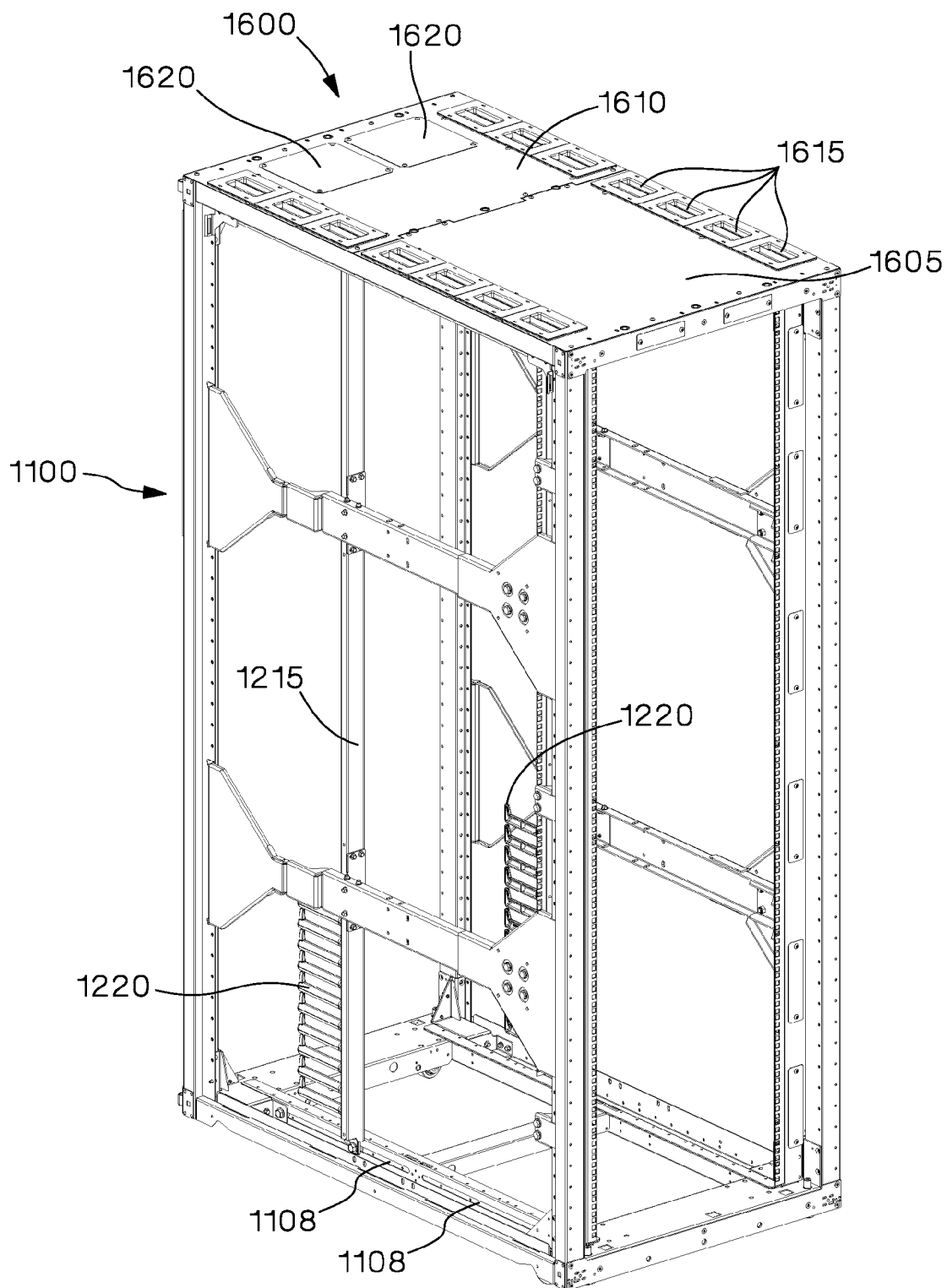


FIG. 74A

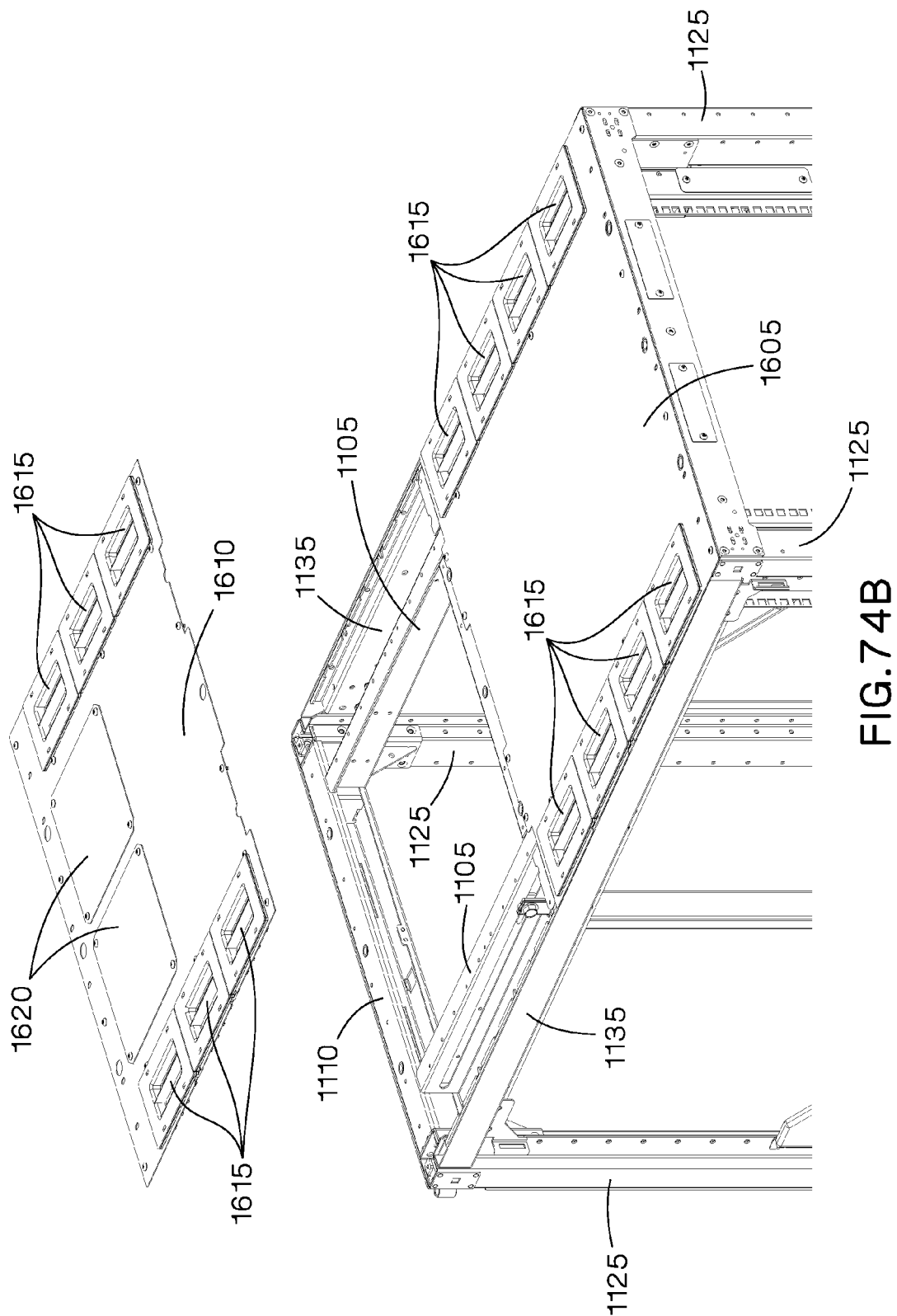


FIG. 74B

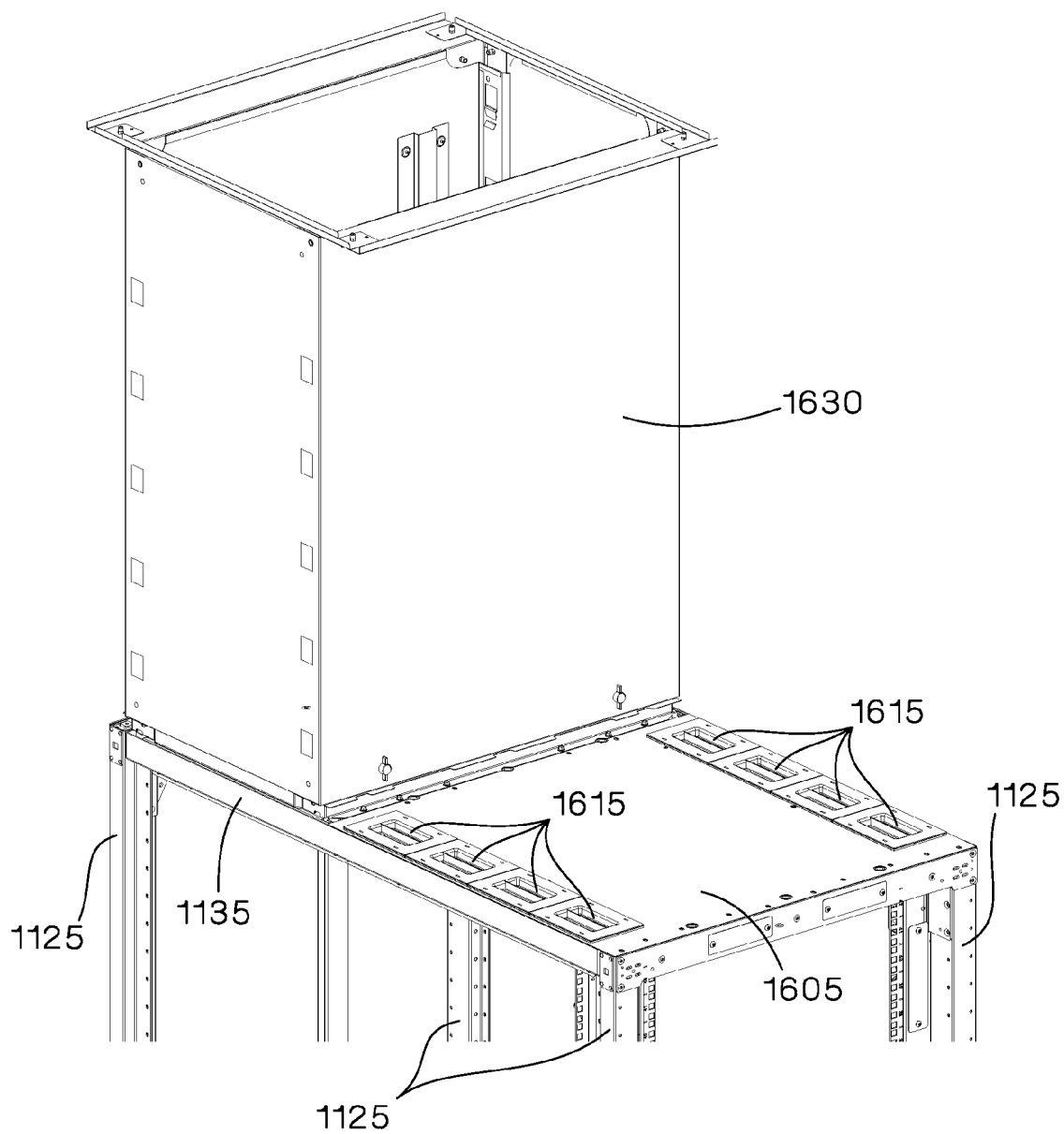


FIG. 74C

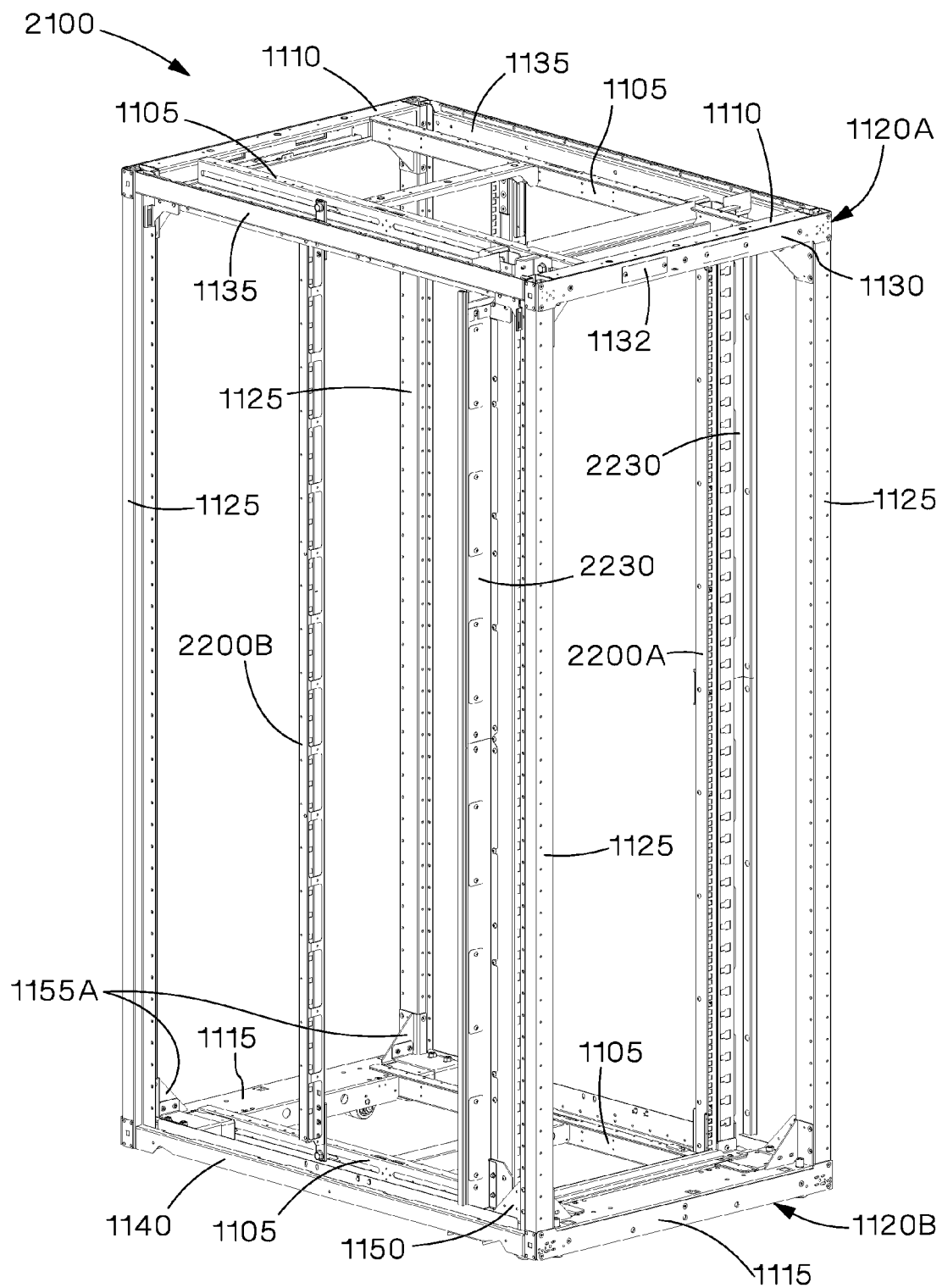


FIG.75

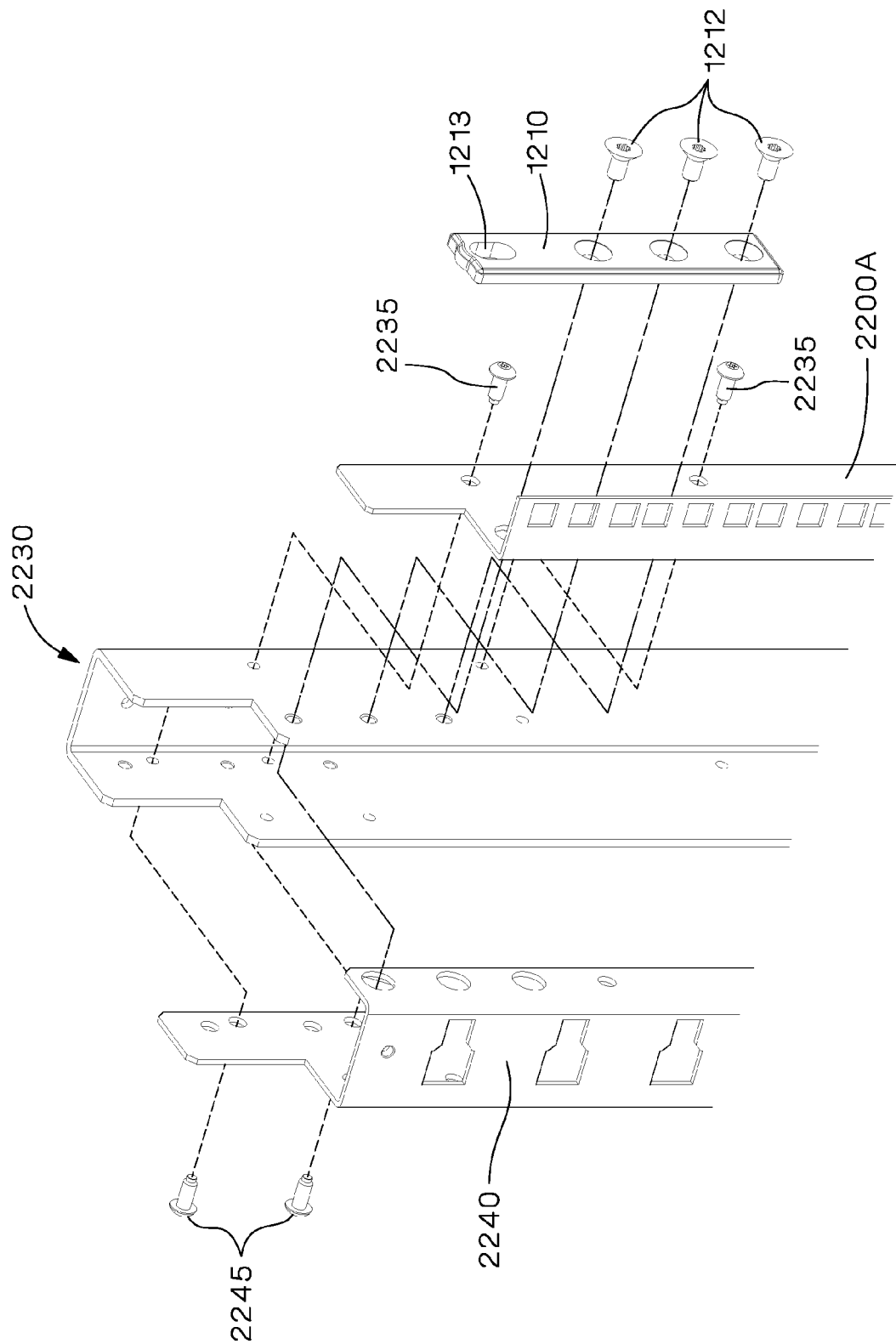


FIG. 76

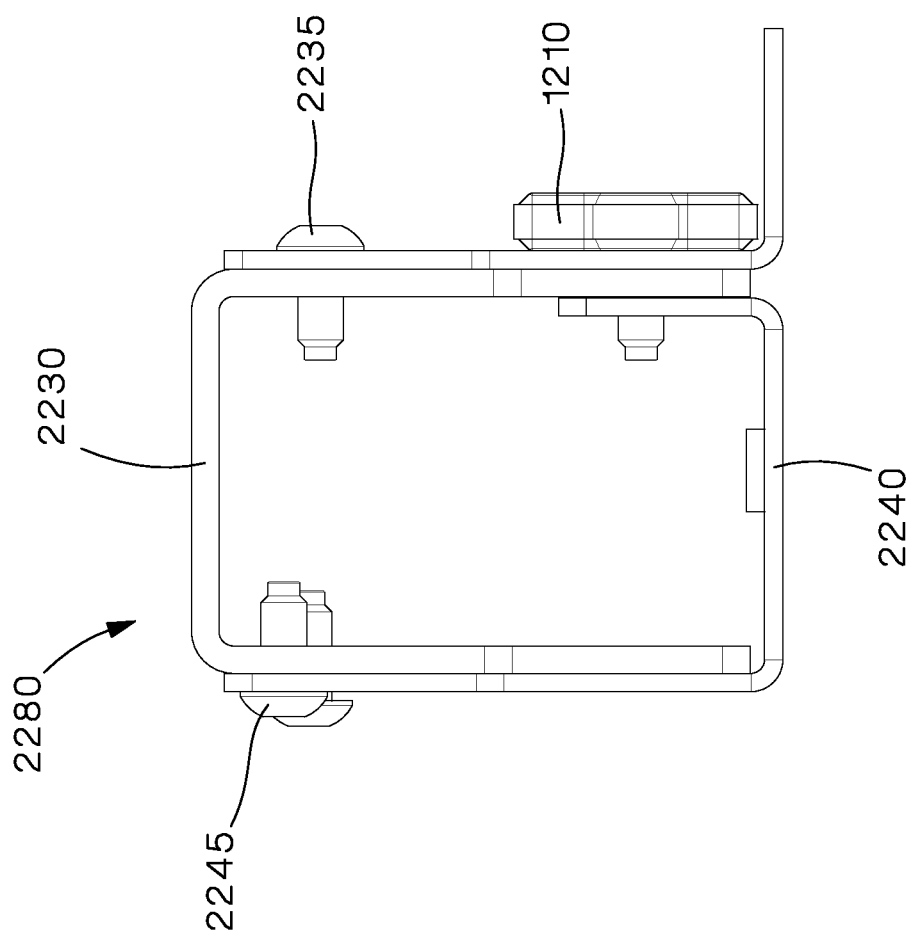


FIG. 77



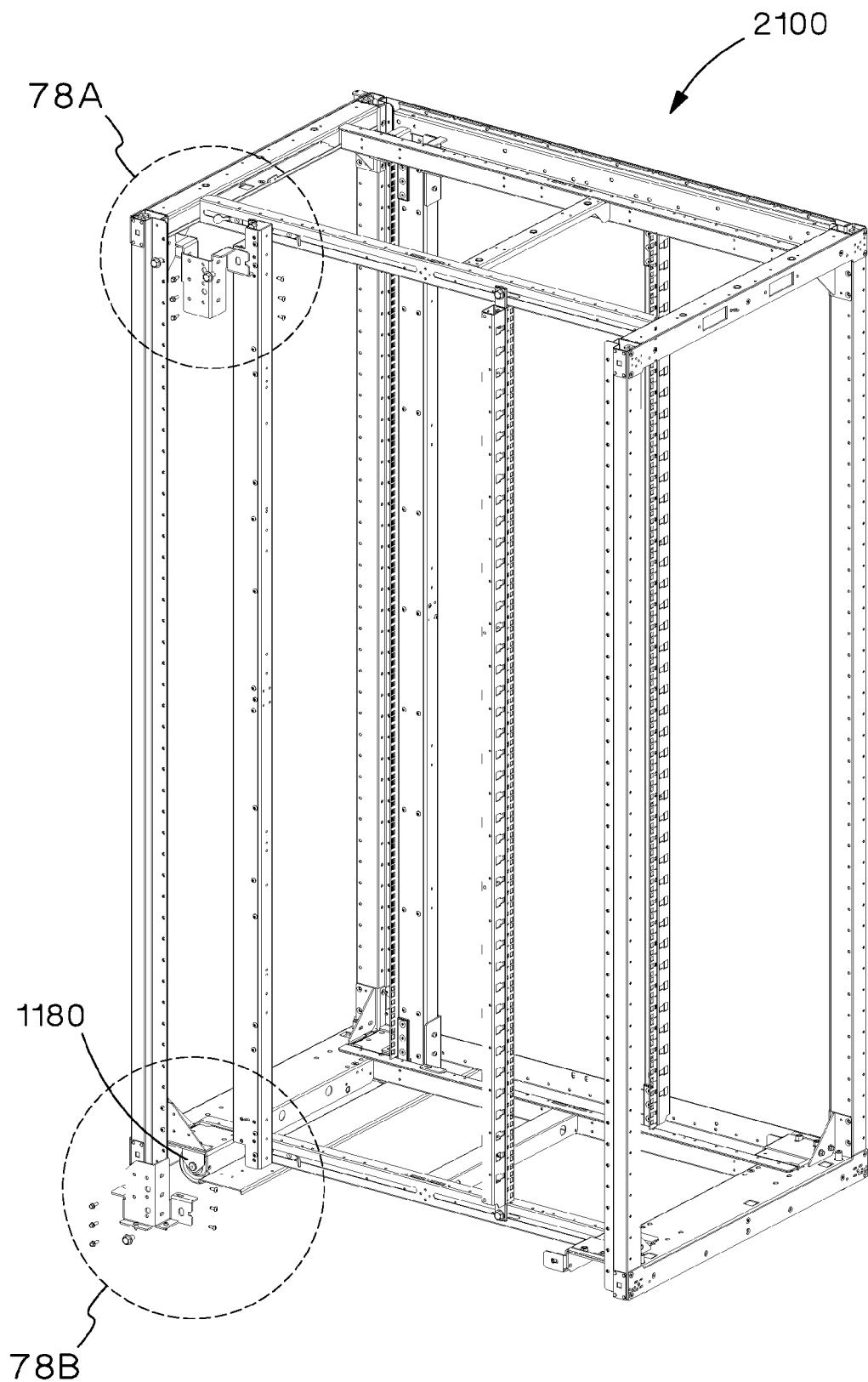


FIG. 78

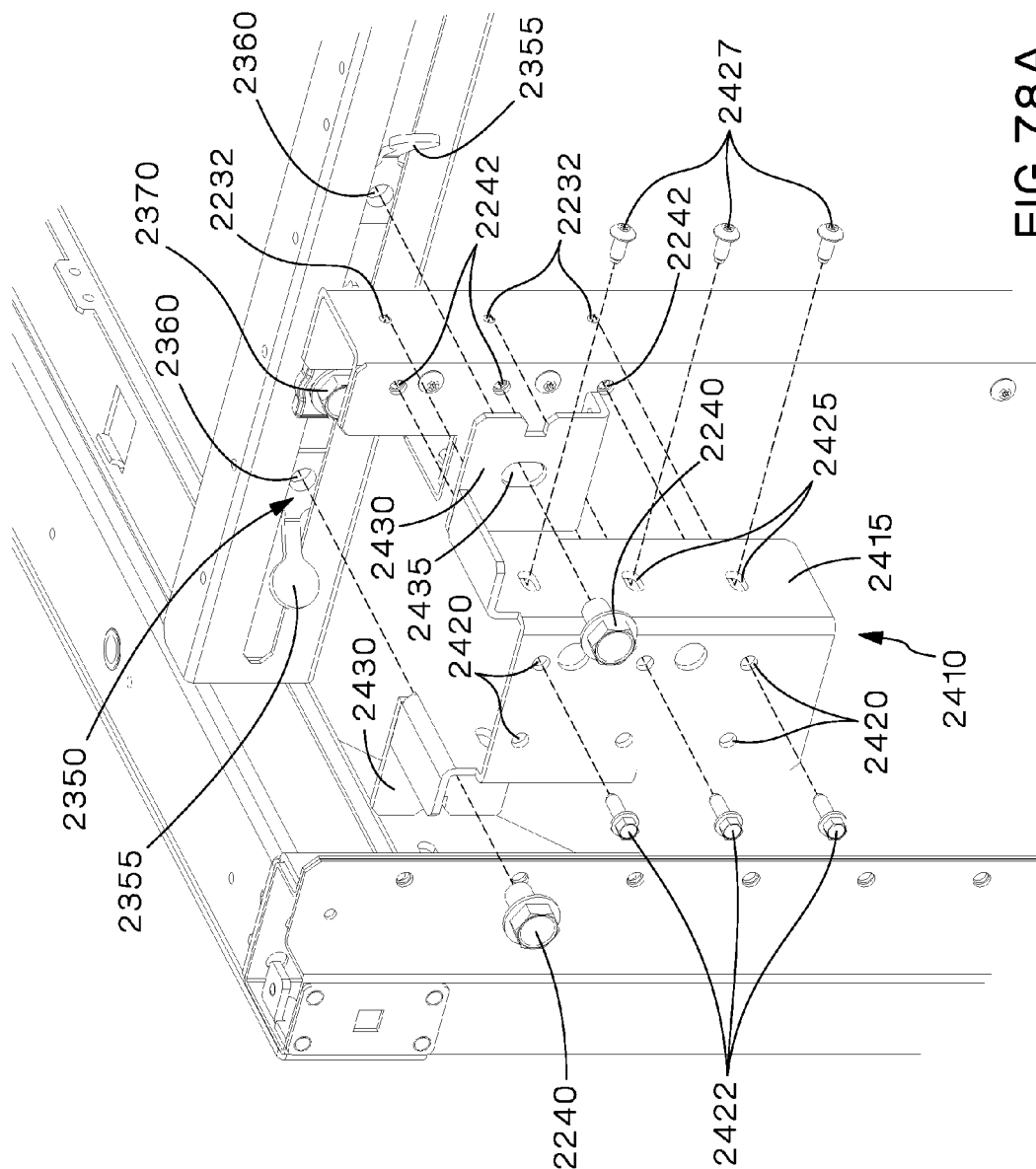


FIG. 78A

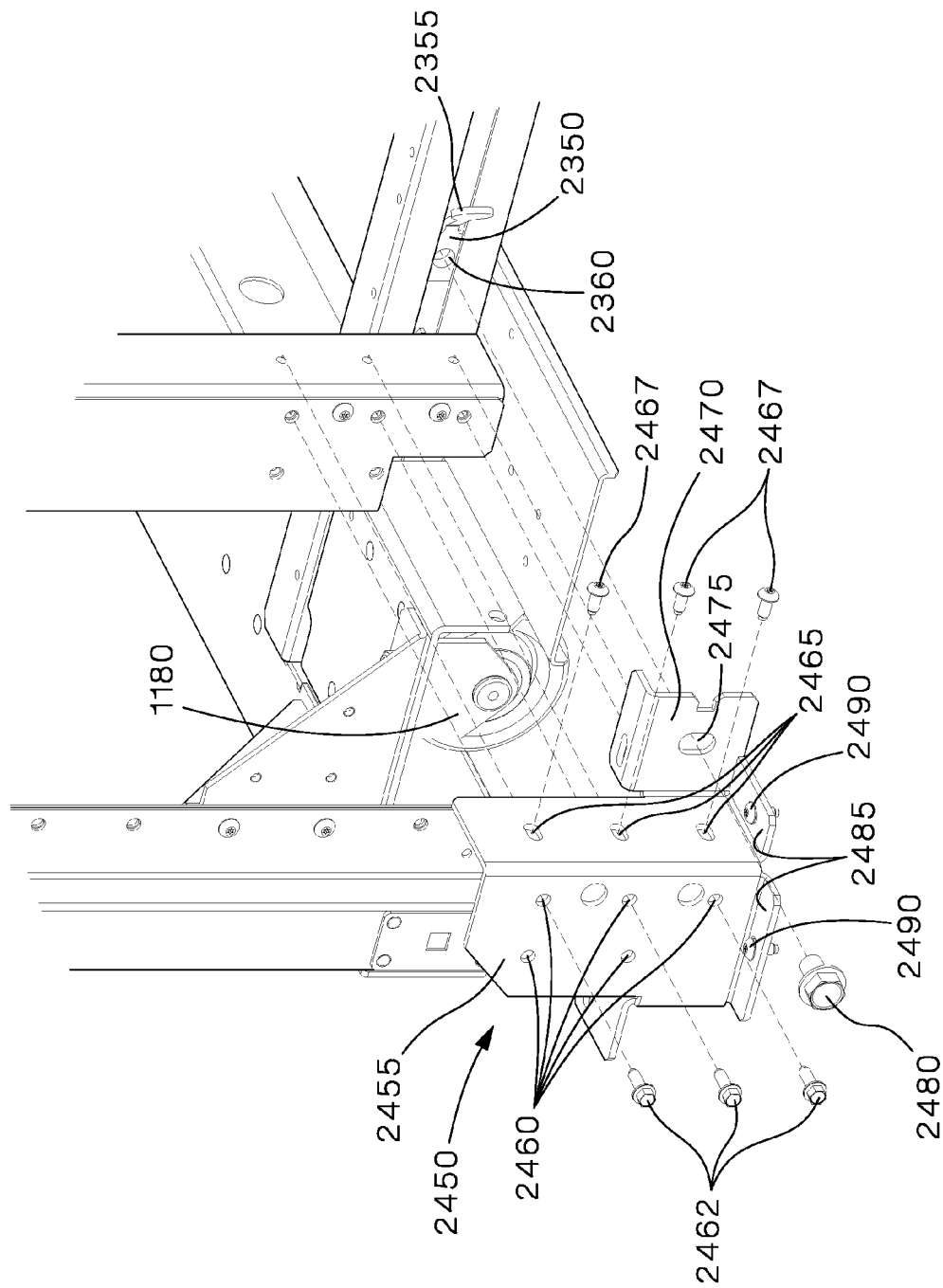


FIG. 78B

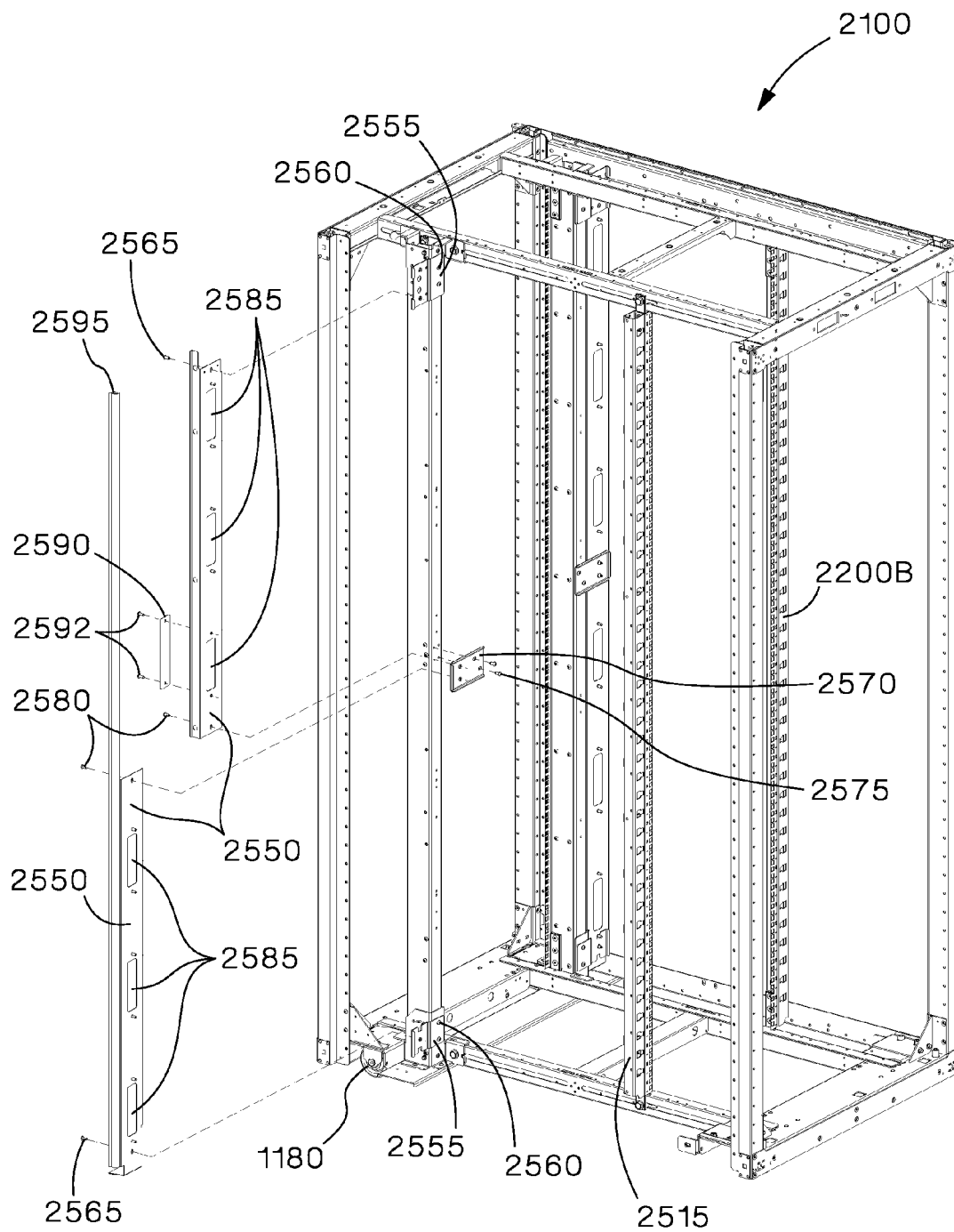


FIG. 79

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**ELECTRONICS CABINET****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/922,777, filed on Jun. 20, 2013 now U.S. Pat. No. 8,901,418, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/663,898, filed on Jun. 25, 2012, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention generally relates to electronics cabinets, such as network and server cabinets, and, more specifically, to reinforced electronics cabinets.

**BACKGROUND**

Electronics cabinets are well known in the art. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,293,666, which is assigned to American Power Conversion Corporation (West Kingston, R.I.), discloses an electronics cabinet. However, the electronics cabinet does not have inset front-to-back beams and removable vertical posts. In addition, typical electronics cabinets are not strong or sturdy enough to be shipped or moved with electronic equipment installed in the electronics cabinet.

Therefore, there is a need for an electronics cabinet having inset front-to-back beams. There is also a need for an electronics cabinet that is strong and sturdy enough to be shipped and moved while fully loaded with electronic equipment.

**SUMMARY**

In one example, an electronics cabinet comprises a cabinet frame, a front equipment rail, and a structural air dam. The cabinet frame includes a first pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of top side-to-side beams to form a top frame, a second pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of bottom side-to-side beams to form a bottom frame, and a plurality of vertical post connected to the top frame and the bottom frame. The front equipment rail is removably connected to one of the first pair of front-to-back beams and to one of the second pair of front-to-back beams. The structural air dam is connected to the front equipment rail and to one of the plurality of vertical posts.

In another example, an electronics cabinet comprises a cabinet frame, a front equipment rail, a channel member, and a vertical cable management rail. The cabinet frame includes a first pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of top side-to-side beams to form a top frame, a second pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of bottom side-to-side beams to form a bottom frame, and a plurality of vertical post connected to the top frame and the bottom frame. The front equipment rail is removably connected to one of the first pair of front-to-back beams and to one of the second pair of front-to-back beams. The channel member is connected to the front equipment rail. The vertical cable management rail is connected to the channel member.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Certain examples of the present invention are illustrated by the accompanying figures. It should be understood that the figures are not necessarily to scale and that details that are not necessary for an understanding of the invention or that render

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other details difficult to perceive may be omitted. It should be understood, of course, that the invention is not necessarily limited to the particular examples illustrated herein.

FIG. 1 is a top front perspective view of an electronics cabinet according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a top front perspective view of the electronics cabinet of FIG. 1, showing the front door, back door, and side panels in an open position;

FIG. 3 is an exploded top front perspective view of the electronics cabinet of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is an exploded top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 6 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 7 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 is an exploded bottom front perspective view of the bottom frame of FIG. 5;

FIG. 9 is an enlarged bottom front perspective view of detail 9 of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is an enlarged bottom front perspective view of detail 10 of FIG. 8;

FIG. 11 is a top view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 4;

FIG. 12 is an enlarged top view of detail 12 of FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is a top view of a cabinet frame having a width (e.g., 700 mm) greater than the width (e.g., 600 mm) of the cabinet frame of FIG. 11;

FIG. 14 is an enlarged top view of detail 14 of FIG. 13;

FIG. 15 is a top view of a cabinet frame having a width (e.g., 800 mm) greater than the width (e.g., 700 mm) of the cabinet frame of FIG. 13;

FIG. 16 is an enlarged top view of detail 16 of FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 4, showing the equipment rails installed;

FIG. 18 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 18 of FIG. 17;

FIG. 19 is an exploded top front perspective view of FIG. 19;

FIG. 20 is a side view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 17;

FIG. 21 is a side view of detail 21 of FIG. 20;

FIG. 22 is top back perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 17, showing patch panel cassettes installed on the equipment rails;

FIG. 23 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 23 of FIG. 22;

FIG. 24 is a partially exploded top back perspective view of FIG. 23;

FIG. 25 is a top back perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 17, showing cable management fingers installed on the equipment rails;

FIG. 26 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 26 of FIG. 25;

FIG. 27 is a partially exploded top back perspective view of FIG. 26;

FIG. 28 is a top back perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 17, showing vertical blanking panels installed on the equipment rails;

FIG. 29 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 29 of FIG. 28;

FIG. 30 is a partially exploded top back perspective view of FIG. 29;

FIG. 31 is a partially exploded top back perspective view of FIG. 30;

FIG. 32 is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 4, showing the front door installed and in a closed position;

FIG. 33 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 33 of FIG. 32;

FIG. 34 is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 32, showing the front door in an open position;

FIG. 35 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 35 of FIG. 34;

FIG. 36 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 36 of FIG. 34;

FIG. 37 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 37 of FIG. 34;

FIG. 38 is a top back perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 4, showing the back door installed and in a closed position;

FIG. 39 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 39 of FIG. 38;

FIG. 40 is a top back perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 38, showing the back door in an open position;

FIG. 41 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 41 of FIG. 40;

FIG. 42 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 42 of FIG. 40;

FIG. 43 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 43 of FIG. 40;

FIG. 44 is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 4, showing the side door installed and in a closed position;

FIG. 45 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 45 of FIG. 44;

FIG. 46 is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 44, showing the side door in an open position;

FIG. 47 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 47 of FIG. 46;

FIG. 48 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 48 of FIG. 46;

FIG. 49 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 49 of FIG. 46;

FIG. 50 is a top back perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 44, showing the side door in an open position;

FIG. 51 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 51 of FIG. 50;

FIG. 52 is an enlarged top back perspective view of detail 52 of FIG. 50;

FIG. 53 is top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 4, showing the top cap installed;

FIG. 54 is an enlarged top front perspective view of detail 54 of FIG. 53;

FIG. 55 is a partially exploded top front perspective view of FIG. 54;

FIG. 56 is a top view of the top cap of FIG. 53, showing the cabinet frame below it in hidden lines;

FIG. 57 is an enlarged top view of detail 57 of FIG. 56;

FIG. 58 is a top view of a top cap for a cabinet frame having a width (e.g., 700 mm) greater than the width (e.g., 600 mm) of the cabinet frame of FIG. 53, showing the wider cabinet frame below it in hidden lines and some of the grommets partially or fully removed;

FIG. 59 is an enlarged top view of detail 59 of FIG. 58;

FIG. 60 is a top view of a top cap for a cabinet frame having a width (e.g., 800 mm) greater than the width (e.g., 600 mm) of the cabinet frame of FIG. 58, showing the wider cabinet frame below it in hidden lines and some of the grommets partially or fully removed;

FIG. 61 is an enlarged top view of detail 61 of FIG. 60;

FIG. 62 is a top front perspective view of an electronics cabinet according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 63 is a top front perspective view of one example of a cabinet frame of the electronics cabinet of FIG. 62;

FIG. 64A is a top front perspective view of an equipment rail and air dam of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63;

FIG. 64B is an exploded view of the equipment rail and air dam of FIG. 64A;

FIG. 65 is a partial exploded view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63;

FIG. 66 is a partial exploded top rear perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63;

FIG. 67 is a partial exploded view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63;

FIG. 68 is a top plan view of the front right corner of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63;

FIG. 69 is a top rear perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63 with cable management fingers;

FIG. 70 is a front plan view of the bottom left corner of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63 with a side panel uninstalled;

FIG. 71 is a front plan view of the bottom left corner of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63 with a side panel installed;

FIG. 72 is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63 with one side panel installed and one side panel partially installed;

FIG. 73 is a partial bottom front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63 with two side panels;

FIG. 74A is a top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 63 with cable management fingers and a top cap;

FIG. 74B is a partial exploded view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 74A;

FIG. 74C is a partial top front perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 74A with one top cap and a chimney;

FIG. 75 is a top front perspective view of another embodiment of a cabinet frame of the electronics cabinet of FIG. 62;

FIG. 76 is a partial exploded view of an equipment rail, cable management finger rail, and reinforcement channel of the cabinet frame of FIG. 75;

FIG. 77 is a top plan view of an equipment rail, cable management finger rail, and reinforcement channel of the cabinet frame of FIG. 75;

FIG. 78 is a partial exploded top rear perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 75;

FIG. 78A is an enlarged top rear perspective view of detail 78A of FIG. 78;

FIG. 78B is an enlarged top rear perspective view of detail 78B of FIG. 78;

FIG. 79 is a top rear perspective view of the cabinet frame of FIG. 75 with air dams shown in an exploded view.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As shown in FIGS. 1-3, one example of an electronics cabinet 100 includes cabinet frame 200 (FIGS. 4-16), equipment rails 300A, 300B (FIGS. 17-31), front door 400 (FIGS. 32-37), back door 500 (FIGS. 38-43), side door 600 (FIGS. 44-52), and top cap 700 (FIGS. 53-61).

As shown in FIG. 4, cabinet frame 200 includes front-to-back beams 210, top and bottom side-to-side beams 220A, 220B, vertical posts 230, and face plates 240.

As shown in FIG. 5, front-to-back beams 210 and top side-to-side beams 220A are connected to form top frame 250A. Similarly, front-to-back beams 210 and bottom side-to-side beams 220B are connected to form bottom frame 250B. Preferably, front-to-back beams 210 are permanently

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connected to side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B**, for example, using permanent connectors, such as rivets and welds, but it is likewise contemplated that front-to-back beams **210** are removably connected to side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws.

As shown in FIGS. **6** and **7**, vertical posts **230** are connected to top and bottom frames **250A**, **250B**, and more particularly, side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B**, to form cabinet frame **200**. Preferably, vertical posts **230** are removably connected to side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, but it is likewise contemplated that vertical posts **230** are permanently connected to side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B**, for example, using permanent connectors, such as rivets and welds. Cover plates **232** are removably connected to vertical posts **230**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, and when removed, provide access to cabinet frame assembly openings **234**. Additionally, when installed, cover plates **232** act as standoffs for ganging multiple cabinets.

Additionally, face plates **240** are removably connected to side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B** and vertical posts **230**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, but it is likewise contemplated that face plates **240** are permanently connected to side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B**, for example, using permanent connectors, such as rivets and welds. Preferably, face plates **240** provide additional stiffness to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B** and vertical posts **230**. Cover plates **242** are removably connected to face plates **240**, and ultimately, side-to-side beams **220A**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, and when removed, provide access to cable routing openings **224**, **244**.

Preferably, top and bottom frames **250A**, **250B** are assembled before shipping electronics cabinet **100**, for example, at a factory. However, vertical posts **230** and face plates **240**, as well as equipment rails **300**, front door **400**, back door **500**, side door **600**, and top cap **700**, might be assembled after shipping electronics cabinet **100**, for example, at a data center or a remote assembly facility located near the data center, which reduces the shipping volume, and therefore, the shipping cost of electronics cabinet **100**, without significantly impacting the assembly time.

As shown in FIGS. **8-10**, front and back casters **260A**, **260B** and leveling legs **270** are connected to bottom frame **250B**, and more particularly, bottom side-to-side beams **220B**. Preferably, back casters **260B** and leveling legs **270** are rotatably connected to bottom frame **250B**, and more particularly, bottom side-to-side beams **220B**, to aid in positioning and leveling of electronics cabinet **100**, but it is likewise contemplated that front casters **260A**, taken alone or in combination with back casters **260B**, are rotatably connected to bottom frame **250B**, and more particularly, bottom side-to-side beams **220B**, to further aid in positioning of electronics cabinet **100**.

As shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**, front-to-back beams **210** are inset relative to vertical posts **230**, and more particularly, intersection of side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B** and vertical posts **230**, forming cable-routing area **280** along the side of cabinet frame **200**, for example, between equipment-mounting area **290**, as defined by equipment rails **300A**, **300B**, and side door panels **610A**, **610B** of side door **600**.

As the width of electronics cabinet **100** is increased, for example, from 600 mm (FIGS. **11** and **12**) to 700 mm (FIGS. **13** and **14**) and 800 mm (FIGS. **15** and **16**), the width of

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cable-routing area **280** is increased, while the width of equipment-mounting area **290** remains the same.

As shown in FIGS. **17-19** and **28-31**, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** are connected to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, front-to-back beams **210** of top and bottom frames **250A**, **250B**. Preferably, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** are adjustable. That is, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** are removably connected to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, front-to-back beams **210** of top and bottom frames **250A**, **250B**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws.

For example, as shown in FIGS. **19** and **31**, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** include channel nuts **310** and mounting bolts **320**. Channel nuts **310** includes tabs **312** for positioning channel nuts **310** through top openings **212** in front-to-back beams **210** and aligning channel nuts **310** with side openings **214** in front-to-back beam **210**. Additionally, channel nuts **310** include barbs **314** for securing channel nuts **310** to front-to-back beams **210** and grounding equipment rails **300** to cabinet frame **200**.

As shown in FIGS. **20** and **21**, when channel nuts **310** and mounting bolts **320** are engaged and tight, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** are secured to front-to-back beams **210**. However, when channel nuts **310** and mounting bolts **320** are engaged, but loose, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** slide along elongated openings **214** in front-to-back beams **210**, allowing equipment rails **300A**, **300B** to be positioned at any number of locations along elongated openings **214** in front-to-back beams **210**.

Depending on the location of equipment rails **300A**, **300B**, additional cable routing areas **280** might be provided, for example, in the front of electronics cabinet **100** and in the back of electronics cabinet **100**.

Additionally, as shown in FIGS. **19** and **31**, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** include stiffeners **330**, which are removably connected to equipment rails **300A**, **300B**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, but it is likewise contemplated that stiffeners **330** are permanently connected to equipment rails **300A**, **300B**, for example, using permanent connectors, such as rivets and welds. Alternatively, equipment rails **300A**, **300B** and stiffeners **330** are integrally formed.

As shown in FIGS. **22-27**, equipment rails **300B** include mounting openings **340** for mounting electronic equipment, such as servers, patch panels, and switches, in electronics cabinet **100**, and are configured to receive accessory mounting brackets, such as patch panel cassette mounting brackets **350** and cable management finger mounting brackets **360**, for mounting accessories, such as patch panel cassettes **352** and cable management fingers **362** in electronics cabinet **100**, and more particularly, cable routing area **280** of electronics cabinet **100**.

For example, as shown in FIGS. **22-24**, equipment rails **300B** include patch panel cassette mounting brackets **350** for mounting patch panel cassettes **352** to equipment rails **300B**. As shown in FIG. **24**, patch panel cassette mounting brackets **350** are removably connected to equipment rails **300B**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, but it is likewise contemplated that patch panel cassette mounting brackets **350** are permanently connected to equipment rails **300B**, for example, using permanent connectors, such as rivets and welds. Alternatively, equipment rails **300B** and patch panel cassette mounting brackets **350** are integrally formed. Patch panel cassettes **352** snap-fit into patch panel cassette housings **354**, which in turn, snap-fit into patch panel cassette mounting brackets **350**. As such, patch panel cassette housings **354** are quickly and easily removed

from patch panel cassette mounting brackets **350**, providing greater access to patch panel cassettes **350**.

Alternatively, as shown in FIGS. **25-27**, equipment rails **300B** include cable management finger mounting brackets **360** for mounting cable management fingers **362** to equipment rails **300B**. As shown in FIG. **27**, cable management finger mounting brackets **360** are removably connected to equipment rails **300B**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, but it is likewise contemplated that cable management finger mounting brackets **350** are permanently connected to equipment rails **300B**, for example, using permanent connectors, such as rivets and welds. Alternatively, equipment rails **300B** and cable management finger mounting brackets **360** are integrally formed. Cable management fingers **362** snap-fit into cable management finger mounting brackets **360**.

As shown in FIGS. **28-31**, equipment rails **300A** include mounting openings **340** for mounting electronic equipment, such as servers, patch panels, and switches, in electronics cabinet **100**, and are configured to receive blanking panels, such as horizontal blanking panels (not shown), which are typically mounted to equipment rails **300A** using mounting openings **340**, and vertical blanking panels **370**, for sealing open areas of electronics cabinet **100** to separate cooled intake air and heated exhaust air.

For example, as shown in FIGS. **28-31**, equipment rails **300A** include vertical blanking panels **370**. As shown in FIG. **30**, vertical blanking panels **370** are removably connected to equipment rails **300A**, for example, using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, but it is likewise contemplated that vertical blanking panels **370** are permanently connected to equipment rails **300A**, for example, using permanent connectors, such as rivets and welds. Alternatively, equipment rails **300A** and vertical blanking panels **370** are integrally formed. Additionally, vertical blanking panels **370** are removably connected to vertical posts **230**, providing additional stiffness to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, vertical posts **230**.

As shown in FIGS. **32** and **34**, front door **400** includes front door panel **410**, which is rotatably connected to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, face plate **240**, and ultimately, vertical post **230**, and rotates from closed position (FIG. **32**) to open position (FIG. **34**). Additionally, as shown in FIGS. **36** and **37**, front door panel **410** is removably connected to cabinet frame **200**, and includes spring-loaded hinge pins **420** for quick and easy installation and removal thereof.

As shown in FIGS. **38** and **40**, back door **500** includes back door panels **510**, which are rotatably connected to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, face plate **240**, and ultimately, vertical post **230**, and rotate from closed position (FIG. **38**) to open position (FIG. **40**). Additionally, as shown in FIGS. **42** and **43**, back door panels **510** are removably connected to cabinet frame **200**, and include flanges **520** to prevent removal of back door panels **510** when open.

As shown in FIGS. **44**, **46**, and **50**, side door **600** includes side door panels **610A**, **610B**, which are rotatably connected to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, vertical posts **230**, as well as top cap **700**, and rotate from closed position (FIG. **46**) to open position (FIGS. **46** and **50**). Additionally, as shown in FIGS. **48**, **49**, **51**, and **52**, side door panels **610A**, **610B** are removably connected to cabinet frame **200**, as well as top cap **700**, and include spring-loaded hinge pins **620** for quick and easy installation and removal thereof.

As shown in FIGS. **53-55**, top cap **700** is removably connected to cabinet frame **200**, and more particularly, front-to-back beams **210** and side-to-side beams **220A** of top frame **250A** and vertical posts **230**, for example, using removable

connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws, and includes data cable openings **720**, for example, fitted with grommets **722** and grommet covers **724**, disposed above the sides of sever cabinet **100**, and more particularly, cable-routing areas **280**, and power cable openings **730**, for example, fitted with knock-outs **732**, disposed above the back of electronics cabinet **100**.

As the width of electronics cabinet **100** is increased, for example, from 600 mm (FIGS. **56** and **57**) to 700 mm (FIGS. **58** and **59**) and 800 mm (FIGS. **60** and **61**), the width of data cable opening **720** is increased, for example, to accommodate the additional width of cable-routing area **280**.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, sensors (not shown), such as door position sensors and environmental sensors (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) are mounted on cabinet frame **200**, for example, in openings **224**, **244**.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, modular jacks (not shown), such as Panduit® Mini-Com.RTM. modular jacks, can be mounted, for example, in openings **224**, **244** for quick and easy connection and disconnection of door-mounted electronics, such as handles, keypads, readers, and sensors.

Referring to FIGS. **62-63**, another example of an electronics cabinet **1000** is shown that includes a reinforced cabinet frame **1100** so that the electronics cabinet **1000** can be shipped and moved fully loaded with electronic equipment. The example electronic cabinet **1000** with reinforced cabinet frame **1100** is capable of being shipped with a 2000 pound equipment load while maintaining the structural integrity of the cabinet and the security of the electronic equipment. The example electronics cabinet **1000** can be used for server cabinet applications and is a 700 mm wide by 1200 mm deep by 42 rack unit (RU) tall server type cabinet, but could be any size cabinet as desired depending on the particular application. In addition to cabinet frame **1100**, electronics cabinet **1000** generally includes front and rear equipment rails **1200A** and **1200B**, front door **1300**, rear door **1400**, side panels **1500**, and top cap **1600**.

As shown in FIGS. **63** and **65-67**, cabinet frame **1100** generally includes front-to-back beams **1105**, top and bottom side to side beams **1110**, **1115**, vertical posts **1125**, and face plates **1130**, which are all similar to the front-to-back beams **210**, top and bottom side-to-side beams **220A**, **220B**, vertical posts **230**, and face plates **240** described above. In addition, cabinet frame **1100** also includes upper side panel beams **1135**, lower side panel beams **1140**, and reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145**.

A pair of front-to-back beams **1105** are welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to top side-to-side beams **1110** to form a top frame **1120A** and another pair of front-to-back beams **1105** are welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to bottom side-to-side beams **1115** to form a bottom frame **1120B**. Vertical posts **1125** are welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to top and bottom frames **1120A**, **1120B** and, in the particular example shown, are welded to top side-to-side beams **1110** and bottom side-to-side beams **1115**, near the ends of top and bottom side-to-side beams **1110**, **1115**. Front-to-back beams **1105** are inset relative to vertical posts **1125** and relative to the intersection of top and bottom side-to-side beams **1110**, **1115** and vertical posts **1125**, forming cable-routing areas **1190** (FIG. **68**) along the side of cabinet frame **1100** and between equipment-mounting area **1195**, as defined by front and rear equipment rails **1200A**, **1200B**, and side panels **1500**. Depending on the width of electronics cabinet **1000** (e.g., 600 mm, 700 mm, 800 mm, etc.) the width of cable-routing area



1190 will be larger or smaller, while the width of equipment-mounting area 1195 remains the same.

Face plates 1130 can also be removably connected to top and bottom side-to-side beams 1110, 1115 and to vertical posts 1125, for example using removable connectors such as nuts and bolts or screws, or can be permanently connected to top and bottom side-to-side beams 1110, 1115 using a permanent connection such as rivets or welds. Face plates 1130 can be used to provide additional rigidity to cabinet frame 1100, and more particularly, to top and bottom side-to-side beams 1110, 1115 and vertical posts 1125. Cover plates 1132 can also be removably connected to face plates 1130 using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts or screws, and when removed can provide access to cable routing openings.

Upper side panel beams 1135 are welded to upper portions of vertical posts 1125 and tube shaped lower side panel beams 1140 are welded to bottom portions of vertical posts 1125. Upper and lower side panel beams 1135, 1140 support and secure side panels 1500, as described below, and enhance the front to back directional strength of cabinet frame 1100 by restricting torsional twist of top and bottom side-to-side beams 1110, 1115, which can experience extreme forces during shipping.

In the example shown, cabinet frame 1100 also includes reinforcing front-to-back beams 1145 to increase the overall rigidity of cabinet frame 1100, making electronics cabinet 1000 more resistant to impact deformation. In the particular example shown, each of the reinforcing front-to-back beams 1145 consist of a three piece assembly and are welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to between vertical posts 1125. However, reinforcing front-to-back beams 1145 can also be a single, unitary unit. Welding or otherwise securing reinforcing front-to-back beams 1145 between vertical posts 1125 creates rigidity in the front to back direction of cabinet frame 1100, which translates to a reduction of frame deflection from vibrations and impacts during the shipping and transporting of the final loaded electronics cabinet 1000. As describe in more detail below, reinforcing front-to-back beams 1145 are also connected to the front and rear equipment rails 1200A, 1200B, which distributes a portion of the vertical load encountered by the front and rear equipment rails 1200A, 1200B to the vertical posts 1125 of the cabinet frame 1100, where additional structural support exists.

Cabinet frame 1100 can also include front and rear gussets 1150, 1155A, 1155B to further increase the rigidity of cabinet frame 1100. A pair of front gussets 1150 can be welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to front vertical posts 1125 and lower front-to-back beams 1105, a first pair of rear gussets 1155A can be welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to rear vertical posts 1125 and lower front-to-back beams 1105, and a second pair of rear gussets 1155B can be welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to rear vertical posts 1125 and rear top side-to-side beam 1110. With the rear of cabinet frame 1100 lacking the added support of structural air dams 1250, as described below, rear gussets 1155A, 1155B provide increased rigidity.

As discussed above for electronics cabinet 100, leveling legs 1185 or casters can be connected to bottom frame 1120B, and more particularly, bottom side-to-side beams 1115 as shown in FIGS. 70-71. Preferably, leveling legs 1185 or casters would be rotatably connected to bottom frame 1120B to aid in the positioning and leveling of electronics cabinet 1000.

Referring to FIGS. 63-68, standard front and rear equipment rails 1200A, 1200B are removably connected to front-to-back beams 1105 of top and bottom frames 1120A, 1120B with removable connectors, such as nuts, bolts, channel nuts, screws, etc., in the same manner discussed above for equip-

ment rails 300A, 300B and front-to-back beams 210. Front and rear equipment rails 1200A, 1200B include mounting openings 1205 for mounting electronic equipment, such as servers, patch panels, and switches, in electronics cabinet 1000 and are configured to receive horizontal blanking panels (not shown). As discussed above, rear equipment rail 1200B can also be configured to receive accessory mounting brackets, such as patch panel cassette mounting brackets and cable management finger mounting brackets 1215, for mounting accessories, such as patch panel cassettes and cable management fingers 1220 in electronics cabinet 1000 (FIG. 74A). In the example shown, front equipment rail 1200A is secured to front vertical posts 1125, while rear equipment rail 1200B is adjustable.

As shown in FIGS. 64A and 64B, front and rear equipment rails 1200A, 1200B can also include stiffeners 1210, which can be removably connected to equipment rails 1200A, 1200B using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts and screws. Alternatively, equipment rails 1200A, 1200B and stiffeners 1210 could be integrally formed.

To provide additional strength and rigidity to cabinet frame 1100 and to the front and rear equipment rails 1200A, 1200B, additional structural features and connections are also incorporated into cabinet frame 1100.

As shown in FIGS. 64A, 64B, and 68, each front equipment rail 1200A is connected to a structural air dam 1250 with threaded members 1255, such as screws or nuts and bolts, or could be permanently attached to a structural air dam 1250 through rivets, welds, etc., to form a front equipment rail assembly. When installed in cabinet frame 1100 as described below, the front equipment rail assembly can be used to transfer some of the dynamic forces encountered by front equipment rails 1200A into the front vertical posts 1125. Structural air dams 1250 have a generally C-shaped cross section and have pass-thru cutouts 1260 to allow cabling and power to pass through from the front to the rear of electronics cabinet 1000 without utilizing open RU spacing. The size and shape of each pass-thru cutout 1260 is optimized to allow the maximum amount of cabling to pass through while still utilizing well known sealing solutions, such as blanks, bezels, boots, etc. When not in use, pass-thru cutouts 1260 can be covered with cover plates 1265, which can be secured to structural air dam 1250 with threaded members 1270.

Each front equipment rail assembly, having a front equipment rail 1200A and a structural air dam 1250, is positioned adjacent one of the front vertical posts 1125 and the front equipment rail 1200A is connected to the top and bottom front-to-back beams 1105 as described above. As shown in FIG. 66, each structural air dam 1250 is also secured to the corresponding front vertical post 1125 and to each of the adjacent reinforcing front-to-back beams 1145. Structural air dams 1250 are secured to front vertical posts 1125 with post brackets 1700. Each post bracket 1700 has a generally L-shaped first portion 1705 and a generally planar second portion 1710. First portion 1705 of post bracket 1700 is secured to structural air dam 1250 with threaded members 1810, for example with screws or nuts and bolts, and second portion 1710 of post bracket 1700 is secured to front vertical post 1125 with threaded members, for example with screws or nuts and bolts. Bolts 1715 are inserted through aligned holes (not shown) in first and second portions 1705, 1710 and secured by nuts 1720, thereby rigidly securing structural air dam 1250 to front vertical post 1125. Structural air dams 1250 are also secured to each adjacent reinforcing front-to-back beam 1145 with beam brackets 1800. Each beam bracket 1800 is generally L-shaped and has a first portion 1805 and a second portion 1815 that is generally perpendicular to first

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portion **1805** and is sized to fit in a channel **1160** formed in reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145**. First portion **1805** is secured to structural air dam **1250** with threaded members **1810**, such as screws or nuts and bolts, and second portion **1815** is secured to reinforcing front-to-back beam **1145** with threaded members **1820**, such as screws or nuts and bolts, thereby rigidly securing structural air dam **1250** to reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145**.

Post brackets **1700** and beam brackets **1800** connect the structural air dams **1250**, and therefore the front equipment rails **1200A**, to the front vertical posts **1125** and the reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145**, respectively, to create a more robust junction and simplifies construction of structural air dams **1250**. The equipment rail assembly has front-to-back and side-to-side strength enhanced by the connection of the equipment rail assembly to front vertical posts **1125** and reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145** and the overall rigidity of cabinet frame **1100** is increased by effectively adding structure to front vertical posts **1125**.

Rear equipment rails **1200B** are also provided with additional support by connecting rear equipment rails **1200B** to reinforcing front-to-back beams. Referring to FIG. 67, rear equipment rails **1200B** are secured to adjacent reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145** with rear beam brackets **1900**. Each rear beam bracket **1900** is generally L-shaped and has a first portion **1905** and a second portion **1915** that is generally perpendicular to first portion **1905** and is sized to fit in channel **1160** of reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145**. First portion **1905** is secured to rear equipment rail **1200B** with threaded members **1910**, such as screws or nuts and bolts, and second portion **1915** is secured to reinforcing front-to-back beam **1145** with threaded members **1920**, such as screws or nuts and bolts, thereby securing rear equipment rail **1200B** to reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145**.

Referring generally to FIG. 62, front door **1300** and rear door **1400** of electronics cabinet **1000** have the same structure as front door **400** and rear door **500** of electronics cabinet **100** described above and are connected to cabinet frame **1100** in the same manner as that described above for front door **400** and rear door **500** of electronics cabinet **100**.

Referring to FIGS. 70-73, side panels **1500** include a panel **1505** and a tubular member **1510** connected adjacent a bottom of panel **1505**. An extended steel tab **1515** is connected to tubular member **1510**, extends from the bottom of panel **1505**, and is configured to engage slot **1142** in lower side panel beams **1140** of cabinet frame **1100**. As shown in FIGS. 70-71, a side panel **1500** is positioned such that tab **1515** is aligned with slot **1142** of lower side panel beam **1140** and tab **1515** is inserted into slot **1142**. The bottom of panel **1505** then rests directly on the top surface **1143** of lower side panel beam **1140**. Once tab **1515** is engaged in slot **1142**, side panel **1500** can be rotated towards cabinet frame **1100** until side panel **1500** is vertical and the top of panel **1500** engages the upper side panel beam **1135**.

In the example shown, each side panel **1500** also has a pair of retractable latches **1530** extending from opposite sides of the upper portion of side panel **1500**. One of the latches **1530** engages an aperture **1540** formed in a corner bracket **1535** that is bolted, or otherwise secured, to cabinet frame **1100**. For example, as can best be seen in FIGS. 72 and 73, corner bracket **1535** can be bolted to upper side panel beam **1135** and vertical post **1125** to secure corner bracket **1535** to cabinet frame **1100**. The opposite latch **1530** engages an aperture **1550** formed in a center post that is bolted, or otherwise secured, to upper and lower side panel beams **1135**, **1140**. As is shown in FIG. 72, in addition to being secured to upper and lower side panel beams **1135**, **1140**, center post **1545** can also

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be bolted, or otherwise secured, to one or more reinforcing front-to-back beams **1145** to provide added stability. As side panel **1500** is rotated towards cabinet frame **1100**, latches **1530** are manually retracted. When side panel **1500** is vertical and the top of panel **1500** engages upper side panel beam **1135**, latches **1530** are released and extend to engage aperture **1540** in corner bracket **1535** and aperture **1550** in center post **1545** to secure side panel **1500** to cabinet frame **1100**.

As shown in FIGS. 72 and 73, each side panel **1500** can also include a locking mechanism **1520**, such as a key driven quarter turn lock, adjacent a top of side panel **1500**, that can be rotated to drive a cam **1525** of locking mechanism **1520** behind a flange **1107** of upper side panel beam **1135** to prevent removal of side panel **1500**.

Referring to FIGS. 62 and 74A-C, top cap **1600** is removably connected to front-to-back beams **1105** and top side-to-side beams **1110** of cabinet frame **1100** using threaded members (not shown), such as screws or nuts and bolts. In the example shown, top cap **1600** is a two-piece construction having a front portion **1605** and a rear portion **1610**. Front portion **1605** of top cap **1600** can include data cable openings along the sides of front portion **1605** fitted with grommets and grommet covers **1615**, as described above for top cap **700** of electronics cabinet **100**. Rear portion **1610** of top cap **1600** can also include data cable openings along the sides of rear portion **1610** fitted with grommets and grommet covers **1615** and power cable openings along the rear of rear portion **1610**, as described above for top cap **700** of electronics cabinet **100**. In the example shown, power cable openings in rear portion **1610** are covered by covers **1620**, which are secured to rear portion **1610** by threaded members. As can be seen in FIGS. 74B and 74C, rear portion **1610** of top cap **1600** can be removed to allow the installation of a chimney **1630**, or other vertical exhaust duct (VED), such as a standard Panduit® 2.0 VED.

In certain embodiments of electronics cabinet **1000**, sensors (not shown), such as door position sensors and environmental sensors (e.g., temperature, humidity, etc.) can be mounted on cabinet frame **100** in the openings in top side-to-side beams that are covered by cover plates **1132**. Similarly, modular jacks (not shown), such as Panduit® Mini-Com-RTM. modular jacks, can also be mounted on cabinet frame **100** in the openings in top side-to-side beams that are covered by cover plates **1132** for quick and easy connection and disconnection of door-mounted electronics, such as handles, keypads, readers, and sensors.

Referring to FIGS. 75-79, another example of a reinforced cabinet frame **2100** is shown that can also be used with an electronics cabinet that can be shipped and moved fully loaded with electronic equipment. The example electronic cabinet with reinforced cabinet frame **2100** is capable of being shipped with a 1200 pound equipment load while maintaining the structural integrity of the cabinet and the security of the electronic equipment and can be used for network cabinet applications. In the example shown, the electronics cabinet with cabinet frame **1100** is a 800 mm wide by 1200 mm deep by 42 RU tall network type cabinet, but could be any size cabinet as desired depending on the particular application. In addition to cabinet frame **2100**, the example electronics cabinet generally would again include front and rear equipment rails **1200A** and **1200B**, front door **1300**, rear door **1400**, side panels **1500**, and top cap **1600** as discussed above for electronics cabinet **1000**. Since front door **1300**, rear door **1400**, side panels **1500**, and top cap **1600** are the same as discussed above for electronics cabinet **1000**, these features have been removed from FIGS. 75-79 for clarity and only the

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cabinet frame **2100** and front and rear equipment rails **2200A** and **2200B** will be described below.

Cabinet frame **2100** is similar to cabinet frame **1100** described above, but includes various features that are required for a network cabinet application. For example, as described above for cabinet frame **1100**, cabinet frame **2100** also generally includes front-to-back beams **1105**, top and bottom side to side beams **1110**, **1115**, vertical posts **1125**, face plates **1130**, upper side panel beams **1135**, and lower side panel beams **1140**. As described above, a pair of front-to-back beams **1105** are welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to top side-to-side beams **1110** to form a top frame **1120A**, another pair of front-to-back beams **1105** are welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to bottom side-to-side beams **1115** to form a bottom frame **1120B**, vertical posts **1125** are welded, or otherwise securely fastened or connected, to top and bottom frames **1120A**, **1120B**, upper side panel beams **1135** are welded to a top portion of vertical posts **1125**, and tube shaped lower side panel beams **1140** are welded to a bottom portion of vertical posts. Face plates **1130** can also be removably connected to top and bottom side-to-side beams **1110**, **1115** and to vertical posts **1125** and cover plates **1132** can also be removably connected to face plates **1130** using removable connectors, such as nuts and bolts or screws. Cabinet frame **2100** can also include front and rear gussets **1150**, **1155A**, **1155B** to further increase the rigidity of cabinet frame **2100**, as described above.

As discussed above for electronics cabinet **1100**, leveling legs or casters **1180** (FIGS. **78**, **78B**, and **79**) can be connected to bottom frame **1120B**. Preferably, leveling legs or casters **1180** would be rotatably connected to bottom frame **1120B** to aid in the positioning and leveling of electronics cabinet **1000**.

Unlike front equipment rails **1200A**, front equipment rails **2200A** are set back from the front of cabinet frame **2100** to accommodate patch panel cabling. Therefore, to provide additional strength and rigidity to cabinet frame **2100** and to the front and rear equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B**, additional structural features and connections are also incorporated into cabinet frame **2100**. Front and rear equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** include mounting openings **1205** for mounting electronic equipment, such as servers, patch panels, and switches and are configured to receive horizontal blanking panels (not shown). Rear equipment rail **2200B** can also be configured to receive accessory mounting brackets, such as patch panel cassette mounting brackets and cable management finger mounting brackets **2215** (FIG. **79**), for mounting accessories, such as patch panel cassettes and cable management fingers. Front and rear equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** can also include stiffeners **1210**, which can be removably connected to equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** using removable connectors **1212**, such as nuts and bolts and screws. Alternatively, equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** and stiffeners **1210** could be integrally formed.

As shown in FIGS. **76** and **77**, each front equipment rail **2200A** is connected to a channel member **2230** with threaded members **2235**, such as screws or nuts and bolts, or could be permanently attached to channel member **2230** through rivets, welds, etc., and vertical cable management rail **2240** are also connected to channel member **2230** with threaded members **2245**, such as screws or nuts and bolts, or could be permanently attached to channel member **2230** through rivets, welds, etc., to form a reinforced front equipment rail assembly **2280**. Channel members **2230** have a generally C-shaped cross section and can be made of 3 mm thick steel, while front equipment rail **2200A** and vertical cable management rail **2240** can be made of 2 mm thick steel.

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Vertical cable management rails **2240** can be used for mounting cable management fingers to front equipment rail assembly **2280** such that cable management fingers snap-fit into vertical cable management rail **2240**.

Referring to FIGS. **78**, **78A**, and **78B**, front and rear equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** are removably connected to front-to-back beams **1105** of top and bottom frames **1120A**, **1120B** using elongated channel nuts **2350** and mounting bolts **2370**. Channel nuts **2350** fit within a channel formed in the inner side of front-to-back beams **1105** such that channel nuts **2350** can slide longitudinally within the channel and have a pair of fingers **2355** that extend through a slot **1108** in front-to-back beams **1105**. Mounting bolts **2370** extend through a hole **1213** in stiffener **1210** (FIG. **76**), or through a hole in front or rear equipment rail **2200A**, **2200B** if a stiffener **1210** is not used, and are threaded into a threaded hole **2360** in channel nut **2350**. When channel nuts **2350** and mounting bolts **2370** are engaged and tight, equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** are secured to front-to-back beams **1105**. However, when channel nuts **2350** and mounting bolts **2370** are engaged, but loose, equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** can slide along slots **1108** in front-to-back beams **1105**, allowing equipment rails **2200A**, **2200B** to be positioned at any number of locations along front-to-back beams **1105**.

In addition to channel nuts **2350** and mounting bolts **2370**, front equipment rail assemblies **2280** could be further secured to front-to-back beams **1105** with additional top and bottom mounting brackets **2410**, **2450**, which can be made from 3 mm thick steel. This additional support insures the front equipment rail assemblies **2280** do not move or bend when under the application load. As can be seen in FIG. **78A**, top mounting bracket **2410** has a generally U-shaped body **2415** that fits over the top portion of front equipment rail assembly **2280** and includes holes **2420** that align with threaded holes **2242** to secure top mounting bracket **2410** to vertical cable management rail **2240** with threaded members **2422** and holes **2425** that align with threaded holes **2232** to secure top mounting bracket **2410** to channel member **2230** with threaded members **2427**. A pair of flanges **2430** extend from either side of body **2415** and each include an elongated hole **2435** that aligns with a threaded hole **2360** to secure top mounting bracket **2410** to channel nut **2350** with threaded members **2440** and to secure everything together.

As can be seen in FIG. **78B**, bottom mounting bracket **2450** also has a generally U-shaped body **2455** that fits over the bottom portion of front equipment rail assembly **2280** and includes holes **2460** that align with threaded holes **2242** to secure bottom mounting bracket **2450** to vertical cable management rail **2240** with threaded members **2462** and holes **2465** that align with threaded holes **2232** to secure bottom mounting bracket **2450** to channel member **2230** with threaded members **2467**. A first flange **2470** extends from a side of body **2455** and includes an elongated hole **2475** that aligns with a threaded hole **2360** to secure bottom mounting bracket **2450** to channel nut **2350** with threaded member **2480** and to secure everything together. A pair of flanges **2485** also extend from the bottom of body **2455** and each include an opening that aligns with a threaded hole **1117** to secure bottom mounting bracket **2450** to bottom side-to-side beam **1115** with threaded members **2490**.

Referring to FIGS. **75** and **79**, vertical blanking panels or non-structural air dams **2550** can also be attached to the front equipment rail assemblies **2280** for hot/cold air separation in the electronics cabinet. Brackets **2555** can be secured to the upper and lower portions of channel member **2230** with threaded members **2560** and vertical blanking panels **2550** can be secured to brackets **2555** with threaded members **2565**.

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In addition, if multiple vertical blanking panels are used, as shown in FIGS. 75 and 79, one or more additional brackets 2570 can be secured to channel member 2230 with threaded members 2575 and adjacent vertical blanking panels 2550 can be secured to the additional brackets 2570 with threaded members 2580. Alternatively, a single vertical blanking panel could be used and secured using only brackets 2555. Each vertical blanking panel 2550 can include one or more cable pass through openings 2585 and a boot or other sealing element can be installed in openings 2585 to seal openings 2585 when cables are present. When not in used, openings 2585 can be sealed with cover plates 2590 and secured to vertical blanking panels 2550 with threaded members 2592. In addition, a sealing member 2595, such as a 1 inch×1 inch foam gasket, can be secured to the outer edge of the vertical blanking panels to form a seal between vertical blanking panels 2550 and side panels 1500 or adjacent cabinets.

While particular embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be obvious to those skilled in the relevant arts that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the invention in its broader aspects. Therefore, the aim in the appended claims is to cover all such changes and modifications that fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention. The matter set forth in the foregoing description and accompanying drawings is offered by way of illustration only and not as a limitation. The actual scope of the invention is intended to be defined in the following claims when viewed in their proper perspective based on the prior art.

We claim:

1. An electronics cabinet, comprising:
  - a cabinet frame including a first pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of top side-to-side beams to form a top frame, a second pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of bottom side-to-side beams to form a bottom frame, and a plurality of vertical posts connected to the top frame and the bottom frame;
  - a front equipment rail removably connected to one of the first pair of front-to-back beams and to one of the second pair of front-to-back beams; and
  - a structural air dam removably connected to the front equipment rail and to one of the plurality of vertical posts.
2. The electronics cabinet of claim 1, wherein the first pair of front-to-back beams are welded to the pair of side-to-side beams, the second pair of front-to-back beams are welded to the pair of bottom side-to-side beams, and the vertical posts are welded to the top frame and the bottom frame.
3. The electronics cabinet of claim 1, wherein the first pair of front-to-back beams and the second pair of front-to-back beams are inset relative to the corresponding vertical posts.
4. The electronics cabinet of claim 1, wherein the cabinet frame further comprises a reinforcing front-to-back beam positioned between a pair of the plurality of vertical posts and connected to the pair of vertical posts.
5. The electronics cabinet of claim 4, wherein the reinforcing front-to-back beam is welded to the pair of vertical posts.
6. The electronics cabinet of claim 4, wherein the structural air dam is connected to reinforcing front-to-back beam.
7. The electronics cabinet of claim 6, wherein the structural air dam is connected to reinforcing front-to-back beam through a beam bracket.
8. The electronics cabinet of claim 4, further comprising a rear equipment rail removably connected to one of the first pair of front-to-back beams, to one of the second pair of front-to-back beams, and to the reinforcing front-to-back beam.

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9. The electronic cabinet of claim 8, wherein the rear equipment rail is connected to the reinforcing front-to-back beam through a rear beam bracket.

10. The electronics cabinet of claim 1, further comprising:
 

- an upper side panel beam connected to two of the plurality of vertical posts; and
- a lower side panel beam connected to the two of the plurality of vertical posts.

11. The electronics cabinet of claim 10, wherein the upper side panel beam is welded to the two of the plurality of vertical posts and the lower side panel beam is welded to the two of the plurality of vertical posts.

12. The electronics cabinet of claim 10, further comprising a side panel configured to engage the lower side panel beam and the upper side panel beam.

13. The electronics cabinet of claim 12, wherein the side panel comprises a tubular member having a tab that extends from a bottom of the side panel and is configured to engage a slot in the lower side panel beam such that the bottom of the side panel rests on a top surface of the lower side panel beam.

14. The electronics cabinet of claim 13, wherein the side panel further comprises a locking mechanism adjacent a top of the side panel that is configured to engage a flange of one of the upper side panel beam to prevent removal of the side panel.

15. The electronics cabinet of claim 1, wherein the structural air dam has a generally C-shaped cross section and comprises at least one pass-thru cutout formed therethrough.

16. The electronics cabinet of claim 1, wherein the structural air dam is connected to the front equipment rail through a post bracket.

17. The electronics cabinet of claim 1, further comprising top cap removably connected to the top frame.

18. The electronics cabinet of claim 17, wherein the top cap comprises a front portion removably connected to the top frame and a separate rear portion removably connected to the top frame.

19. The electronics cabinet of claim 17, wherein the top cap comprises at least one opening configured to allow the passage of data and/or power cables therethrough.

20. The electronics cabinet of claim 17, further comprising a vertical exhaust duct removably connected to the top frame adjacent the top cap.

21. An electronics cabinet, comprising:
 

- a cabinet frame including a first pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of top side-to-side beams to form a top frame, a second pair of front-to-back beams connected to a pair of bottom side-to-side beams to form a bottom frame, and a plurality of vertical post connected to the top frame and the bottom frame;
- a front equipment rail removably connected to one of the first pair of front-to-back beams and to one of the second pair of front-to-back beams;
- a channel member connected to the front equipment rail;
- a vertical cable management rail connected to the channel member;
- a top mounting bracket secured to the vertical cable management rail, to the channel member, and to a top channel nut positioned within a top channel formed in one of the first pair of front-to-back beams; and
- a bottom mounting bracket secured to the vertical cable management rail, to the channel member, to a bottom channel nut positioned within a bottom channel formed in one of the second pair of front-to-back beams, and to one of the pair of bottom side-to-side beams.

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22. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, wherein the front equipment rail is recessed from a front of the electronics cabinet.

23. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, wherein the channel member has a generally C-shaped cross section and is made of 3 millimeter thick steel.

24. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, wherein the top mounting bracket comprises:

- a generally U-shaped body secured to the vertical cable management rail and to the channel member; and
- a flange extending from the body and secured to the top channel nut.

25. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, wherein the bottom mounting bracket comprises:

- a generally U-shaped body secured to the vertical cable management rail and to the channel member;
- a first flange extending from the body and secured to the bottom channel nut; and
- a second flange extending from the body and secured to the one of the pair of bottom side-to-side beams.

26. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, further comprising a vertical blanking panel attached to the front equipment rail to provide hot/cold air separation in the electronics cabinet.

27. The electronics cabinet of claim 26, wherein the vertical blanking panel comprises a cable pass through.

28. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, wherein the first pair of front-to-back beams are welded to the pair of side-to-side beams, the second pair of front-to-back beams are welded to the pair of bottom side-to-side beams, and the vertical posts are welded to the top frame and the bottom frame.

29. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, wherein the first pair of front-to-back beams and the second pair of front-to-back beams are inset relative to the corresponding vertical posts.

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30. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, further comprising:

- an upper side panel beam connected to two of the plurality of vertical posts; and
- a lower side panel beam connected to the two of the plurality of vertical posts.

31. The electronics cabinet of claim 30, wherein the upper side panel beam is welded to the two of the plurality of vertical posts and the lower side panel beam is welded to the two of the plurality of vertical posts.

32. The electronics cabinet of claim 30, further comprising a side panel configured to engage the lower side panel beam and the upper side panel beam.

33. The electronics cabinet of claim 32, wherein the side panel comprises a tubular member having a tab that extends from a bottom of the side panel and is configured to engage a slot in the lower side panel beam such that the bottom of the side panel rests on a top surface of the lower side panel beam.

34. The electronics cabinet of claim 33, wherein the side panel further comprises a locking mechanism adjacent a top of the side panel that is configured to engage a flange of one of the upper side panel beam to prevent removal of the side panel.

35. The electronics cabinet of claim 21, further comprising top cap removably connected to the top frame.

36. The electronics cabinet of claim 35, wherein the top cap comprises a front portion removably connected to the top frame and a separate rear portion removably connected to the top frame.

37. The electronics cabinet of claim 35, wherein the top cap comprises at least one opening configured to allow the passage of data and/or power cables therethrough.

38. The electronics cabinet of claim 35, further comprising a vertical exhaust duct removably connected to the top frame adjacent the top cap.

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